





## Shipping—Steamers.

## HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "POWAN" ..... 2,338 tons ..... Captain W. A. Valentine.  
 "FATSHAN" ..... 2,350 " ..... " R. D. Thomas.  
 "KINSHAN" ..... 1,995 " ..... " J. J. Lossius.  
 Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 9 P.M. (Saturday excepted).  
 Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Sunday excepted).  
 These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

## SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HONAM" ..... 3,363 tons ..... Captain H. D. Jones.  
 Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 2 P.M.  
 Sunday Special Excursions leaving Hongkong at 9.30 A.M., and a second departure about 7 P.M.  
 Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M.  
 On Saturdays a Second Departure about 7.30 P.M. On Sundays at 3 P.M. (See Special Express).

## CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN" ..... 2,119 tons ..... Captain T. Hamlin.  
 Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7.30 A.M.  
 Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7.30 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H. K. C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDU-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM" ..... 588 tons ..... Captain J. Wilcox.  
 "NANNING" ..... 569 " ..... " C. Buchart.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON &amp; MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

Hotel Mansions, (First Floor) opposite the Hongkong Hotel,

Or of BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1906.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.  
REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE  
BETWEEN  
JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIMAHU	JAPAN	Second half December	JAVA PORTS	Second half December
TJILATJAP	JAVA	First half January	JAPAN	First half January
TJIPANAS	JAPAN	Second half January	JAVA PORTS	Second half January
TJIBODAS	JAVA	Second half January	JAPAN	Second half January
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	First half February	JAVA PORTS	First half February

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

THE HEAD AGENCY

OF THE JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

Telephone No. 375.  
 YORK BUILDINGS, 1st Floor.  
 Hongkong, 17th December, 1906.

## WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP CO.

## HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SAN-UI."

SAILING TWICE A WEEK. THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES 5½ DAYS.

The steamers sail from HONGKONG to SAMSHUI, SHUIHING, TAKING and WUCHOW. They pass through the Canton delta, and steam up about 150 miles through the gorges, and beautiful scenery of the West River.

Fare for the Round Trip ..... \$30

These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted by Electricity.

For further information, apply to—

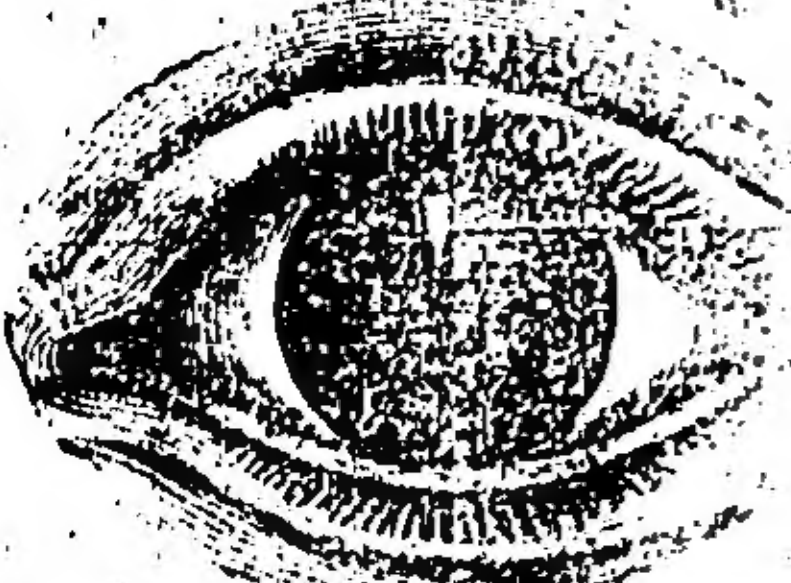
BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

Agents, WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. CO.,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1906.

EYES



RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,  
 3, PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.  
 Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.

LONDON, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI,  
 21, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 59, Benlueck Street. 566, Nanking Road.  
 Hongkong, 27th November, 1905.

## Dentistry.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN.

THE LATEST METHOD

of the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY,

37, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1905.

TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO at No. 14, D'ARQUILLAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEES.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1904.

## Mails.

## IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

## EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.

PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS.

ALSO

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

Steamers will call at GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers and Luggage.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in Russia.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY, 2nd January, 1907.
SEYDLITZ	WEDNESDAY, 16th January.
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY, 30th January.
GNEISENAU	WEDNESDAY, 13th February.
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY, 27th February.
PRINZESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY, 13th March.
PRINZ LUDWIG	WEDNESDAY, 27th March.
ZITEN	WEDNESDAY, 10th April.
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY, 24th April.
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY, 8th May.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of January, 1907, at Noon, the Steamship PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH, Captain E. Malchow, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on MONDAY, the 31st December, Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 1st January, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on TUESDAY, the 1st January.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than 5 lb. and parcels should not exceed Two Cubic Feet in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardesses.

Linen can be washed on board.

Passage Money payable in local currency at current sight Bank rate of exchange on the day of payment.

## RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO NAPLES, GENOA & GIBRALTAR	£61. 0. 0.	£42. 0. 0.	£22. 0. 0.
Return	91. 0. 0.	63. 0. 0.	33. 0. 0.
TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN and HAMBURG	65. 0. 0.	44. 0. 0.	24. 0. 0.
Return	97. 0. 0.	66. 0. 0.	36. 0. 0.

\* TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ:

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR	64. 0. 0.	44. 0. 0.	26. 0. 0.
Return	115. 0. 0.	79. 0. 0.	47. 0. 0.
VIA BREMEN OR SOUTHAMPTON	68. 0. 0.	46. 0. 0.	27. 0. 0.
Return	123. 0. 0.	83. 0. 0.	49. 0. 0.

\* In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltar and travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland the SAME RATES TO BE APPLIED AS VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passenger's expense.

## TOUR VIA INDIA.

Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co. from SINGAPORE to CALCUTTA instead of an Imperial Mail steamer from Singapore to Colombo. The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is however not included.

## Interruption of the Voyage in Egypt:

Passengers to Europe and New York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean Steamers from Alexandria to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer from Port Said.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIA LINE  
VIA NEW GUINEA.

STEAM FOR MANILA, SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSHAFEN, HERBERTSHOEHE, MATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to alteration.)

STEAMERS.	Tons.	SAILING DATES.
SANDAKAN	1,791	FRIDAY, 4th January, 1907.
MANILA	1,790	FRIDAY, 1st February.
PRINZ WALDEMAR	3,227	THURSDAY, 28th February.

ON FRIDAY, the 4th day of January, 1907, at Noon, the Steamship SANDAKAN, Captain Wendig, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above.

The steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

Linen can be washed on board.

## RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO MANILA	\$50.00	\$30.00	\$20.00
Return	\$80.00	\$50.00	\$30.00
TO NEW GUINEA	£28. 0. 0.	£18. 10. 0.	£14. 0. 0.
Return	£42. 0. 0.	£27. 10. 0.	£21. 0. 0.
TO BRISBANE	£30. 0. 0.	£20. 0. 0.	£15. 0. 0.
Return	£45. 0. 0.	£30. 0. 0.	£22. 10. 0.
TO SYDNEY	£31. 0. 0.	£21. 0. 0.	£15. 0. 0.
Return	£46. 10. 0.	£31. 0. 0.	£23. 0. 0.
TO MELBOURNE	£34. 10. 0.	£24. 10. 0.	£16. 0. 0.
Return	£51. 0. 0.	£34. 10. 0.	£25. 0. 0.
TO YOKOHAMA	\$80.00	\$60.00	\$40.00
Return	\$120.00	\$90.00	\$60.00
TO KOBE	\$95.00	\$70.00	\$50.00
Return	\$140.00	\$100.00	\$70.00

TO YOKOHAMA &amp; back from KOBE to HONGKONG

\$140.00 \$100.00

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\$140.00 \$100.00

## SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

## EUROPEAN &amp; AUSTRALIAN SERVICE.

FOR STEAMERS ABOUT

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ &amp; YOKOHAMA PRINZ HEINRICH WEDNESDAY, 2nd Jan.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ &amp; YOKOHAMA GNEISENAU WEDNESDAY, 16th Jan.

TRANS-PACIFIC THROUGH TICKETS FROM HONGKONG:  
 VIA VANCOUVER OR SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW YORK by the C. P. R. Co.'s steamers,  
 P. M. S. S. Co., O. & O. S. S. Co., T. K. K. and from NEW YORK TO EUROPE by the  
 Magnificent Express steamers of the Norddeutscher Lloyd are issued at the following rates:

	1st Class
TO LONDON VIA PLYMOUTH or SOUTHAMPTON	£67. 0. 0.
TO BREMEN	65. 10. 0.
TO PARIS VIA CHERBOURG	65. 0. 0.
TO NAPLES, GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR	65. 0. 0.

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS &amp; CO.,

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1906.

## Intimations.

## THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

## No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside, 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft., bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

## No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 575 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft., bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 28.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work, and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin-Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 373, 500, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Ed.

Lieber, Soots, A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

[39]

## NOTICE.

## THE HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS CO., LTD.

REGS TO MOTIV CONSUMERS AND THE PUBLIC THAT ON AND FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1907,

The Price of Gas will be Reduced to  
 \$2.75 per 1,000 Cubic Feet.

THE Company takes this opportunity of pointing out the advantages in cheapness and safety of Gas lighting over any other form of illuminant, and of inviting inspection of its Show-rooms at West Point and Yau-ma-tei, Kowloon, in which can be seen every description of Gas apparatus suitable for lighting, heating, or cooking.

GEORGE CURRY,

Local Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1906.

[1192]

## D. NOMA, TATTOOER.

60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE Public are informed that my Parlours are open from 9 A.M. all day. My 32 years' experience in TATTOOING is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My Colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. I. H. The Emperor of Russia, both honoured me with their patronage; besides many others of High Rank. Prices Moderate and satisfaction guaranteed as attested by 5,700 Recommendations which I have received from all sources.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1906.

[11]

## HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN LIQUIDATION.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 7.30 a.m.	Every 30 minutes.
7.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

SUNDAYS.	
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.	Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.



**Intimation.**

**POWELL'S**

28, Queen's Road,  
(OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER).

SMART,  
EXCLUSIVE  
WAISTCOATS.  
KNITTED  
WOOLLEN.  
THE LATEST  
DESIGNS AND  
COLOURINGS  
\$6.00 to \$14.50  
Each.

**FLANNEL**  
STRIPES & CHECKS  
well-cut,  
\$6.00 to \$8.75  
Each.

**TATTERSALLS**  
LINED FLANNEL,  
perfectly built,  
\$10 each.

**DRESSING**  
**COWNS**  
CLOTH, WOOLLEN,  
CAMELHAIR,  
\$10 to \$50  
Each.

**SMOKING**  
**JACKETS**  
very comfortable wear,  
\$10 to \$25  
Each.

INSPECTION INVITED.

**Wm. POWELL, Ltd.,**  
Gent's Outfitters,  
HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 24th December, 1906.

**To Let.**  
**TO LET.**  
No. 8, D'AGUILAR STREET,  
suitable for  
SHOP AND DWELLING  
HOUSE,  
at present occupied  
by  
Messrs. K. A. J. CHOT R-  
MALL & CO.,  
who will shortly remove  
to  
No. 64, QUEEN'S ROAD  
CENTRAL.

Apply to—  
K. A. J. CHOTIRMALL & CO.  
Hongkong, 12th November, 1906. [530]

**TO LET.**  
EUROPEAN SHOPS, OFFICES, and  
GODOWNS (suitable for Dry Goods  
Storage) at No. 14, Des Vaux Road Central,  
(formerly occupied by Messrs. Shewan, Tomes  
& Co.)  
Apply to—  
HO-TUNG,  
Comptroller Department,  
Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
Hongkong, 26th September, 1906. [949]

**TO LET.**  
ONE GODOWN, at EAST POINT, close to  
the Water, suitable for the storage of any  
Cargo.  
Floor Area 6,100 square feet.  
Apply to—  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.  
Hongkong, 15th October, 1906. [1009]

**TO LET.**  
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE on PRAYA  
East, near East Point.  
Apply to—  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.  
Hongkong, 26th November, 1906. [1142]

**TO LET.**  
A FLAT and THREE ROOMS, near the  
Hongkong Bank, suitable for Office.  
Moderate rental.  
Apply to—  
X. Y. Z.  
C/o Hongkong Telegraph.  
Hongkong, 17th October, 1906. [1013]

**TO LET.**  
NO. 1, WEST END TERRACE, Shameson,  
Canton.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 10th December, 1906. [1183]

**TO LET.**  
"RANFURLY," CONDUIT ROAD.  
OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and  
YORK BUILDING.  
ON  
GODOWNS on PRAYA EAST.  
A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Con-  
duit Road.  
A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.  
A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.  
FLATS in MOKETON TERRACE.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 14th December, 1906. [172]

**TO LET.**  
A HOUSE in KNOTSFORD TERRACE,  
KOWLOON.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 31st July, 1906. [789]

**TO LET.**  
NOS. 8 and 16, LEIGHTON HILL ROAD.  
No. 51, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.  
Apply to—  
HONGKONG & KOWLOON LAND  
& LOAN CO., LTD.,  
No. 8, Queen's Road West.  
Hongkong, 7th November, 1906. [1073]

**Insurance.**  
**NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSUR-  
ANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.**  
THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above  
Company are prepared to accept First  
Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at  
CURRENT RATES.  
SHEMSEN & Co.  
Hongkong, 28th May, 1899.

**Auctions.**  
**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
THE Undersigned have received instructions  
to sell by  
**PUBLIC AUCTION,**  
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,  
on  
**THURSDAY,**  
the 3rd January, 1907, at 11 A.M., at the  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown  
Company's Godowns, at Kowloon,  
**FOUR MOTOR BOATS**  
(more or less damaged).  
TERMS:—As usual.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 27th December, 1906. [124]

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
THE Undersigned have received instructions  
to sell by  
**PUBLIC AUCTION,**  
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,  
on  
**THURSDAY,**  
the 3rd January, 1907, at 2 P.M., at their  
Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road,  
corner of Ice House Street,  
**A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF  
SILVER AND IVORY WARE,**  
Comprising:—  
**SILVER HOWLS, CUPS, POWDER  
BOXES, CARD CASES, VASES, SALT  
CELLARS, BUCKLES, HAT PINS, &c., &c.**  
ALSO  
A quantity of CARVED IVORY FIGURES,  
PHOTO FRAMES, &c., &c.;  
AND  
A number of SILK-EMBROIDERED  
BED and PILLOW COVERS, TABLE and  
CUSHION COVERS.  
Catalogues will be issued.  
TERMS:—As usual.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 28th December, 1906. [121]

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
THE Undersigned have received instructions  
to sell by  
**PUBLIC AUCTION,**  
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,  
on  
**FRIDAY,**  
the 4th January, 1907, at 11 A.M., at the  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown  
Company's Godowns,  
65 Bales PAPER.  
TERMS:—As usual.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 28th December, 1906. [121]

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
THE Undersigned have received instructions  
to sell by  
**PUBLIC AUCTION,**  
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,  
on  
**FRIDAY,**  
the 4th January, 1907, at 11 A.M., at the  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown  
Company's Godowns,  
65 Bales PAPER.  
TERMS:—As usual.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 27th December, 1906. [124]

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
THE Undersigned have received instructions  
to sell by  
**PUBLIC AUCTION,**  
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,  
on  
**SATURDAY,**  
the 5th January, 1907, at 2.30 P.M., at their  
Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road,  
corner of Ice House Street,  
**SUNDRY  
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**  
Comprising:—  
**DOUBLE and SINGLE IRON BED-  
STEADS with WIRE and HAIR MAT-  
TRESSES, TEAKWOOD WARDROBES  
with BEVELED GLASS, WRITING  
TABLES, TEAKWOOD SIDEBOARDS  
and DINNERS WAGGONS with GLASS,  
MARBLE-TOP WASHTANDS, GLASS  
& CROCKERY WARE, PICTURES,  
&c., &c., &c.**  
ALSO  
A quantity of  
**CANTON CARVED BLACKWOOD WARE,  
AND  
One GENT'S BICYCLE, English-make  
(almost new).**  
Catalogues will be issued.  
TERMS:—As usual.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 27th December, 1906. [1245]

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
THE Undersigned have received instructions  
to sell by  
**PUBLIC AUCTION,**  
on  
**WEDNESDAY,**  
the 23rd January, 1907, commencing at 3 P.M.,  
on Board the "Rambler," the following:—  
H.M. Surveying Vessel  
"RAMBLER,"  
Single Screw, Composite built, Copper  
Sheathed.  
Displacement ..... 815 tons.  
Indicated Horse Power ..... 650 N.D.  
Extreme Length ..... 163 ft. 3 in.  
Extreme Breadth ..... 29 ft. 6 in.  
Built ..... 1880.  
Engines ..... Compound Surface  
Condensing, Hor-  
izontal, by 7 Cyl.  
Tropeller ..... One Griffith's Gun  
metal.  
Boiler ..... Three Cylindrical  
Direct Tubular.  
Load on Safety Valves ..... 60 lbs.  
Distilling Condenser ..... Two Normandy's  
Single No. 10 distilling 2,688 gallons  
of water per 24 hours.  
**"HULK" "MIDGE,"**  
Late Twin Screw Gun Vessel, 603 tons,  
Composite built, Copper Sheathed.  
Length ..... 155 ft. 0 in.  
Breadth ..... 26 ft. 0 in.  
To be sold as they now lie in Hongkong  
Harbour, with all Fittings, &c., on board.  
A list of Fittings, &c., to be held with H.M.  
"Rambler" may be seen at the Office of the  
Survey Store Officer, H.M. Naval Yard.  
The Admiralty will not be responsible for  
any errors in description of Ship, Fittings,  
Stores, &c.  
The Vessels will be OPEN TO INSPECTION  
for seven days before date of Sale, between 10  
A.M. and Noon and 2 and 4 P.M. (Saturday and  
Sunday excepted).  
Inspecting Orders can be obtained from the  
Auctioneers.  
TERMS:—Cash before delivery; 5% per cent.  
of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of  
the hammer, balance and the clearance to be  
effected within 7 days after date of sale.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Government Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 28th December, 1906. [1250]

**Auction.**  
**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
THE Undersigned have received instructions  
to sell by  
**PUBLIC AUCTION,**  
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,  
on  
**MONDAY,**  
the 31st December, 1906, at 11 A.M., at their  
Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road,  
corner of Ice House Street,  
**AN ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES**  
suitable for New Year's Gifts;  
ALSO  
20 Cases PERINET and FILS-CHAM-  
PAGNE, 60 Cases COGNAC-MARIE,  
BRIZARD and ROGER 3 Stars, 100 Cases  
SCOTCH WHISKY.  
AND  
100 Boxes MESSALINA CIGARS.  
Special Holiday Stock in Dainty Gift Boxes.  
TERMS:—As usual.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 24th December, 1906. [1236]

**Intimations.**  
**BASEBALL!**  
THE FINALS OF THE BASEBALL COM-  
PETITIONS for the Crews of the Ameri-  
can Fleet will be played on MONDAY  
31st instant, at 3 P.M., on the HONGKONG  
FOOTBALL GROUND. The Final of the Com-  
petition between Officers of the combined fleet  
and the Hongkong Baseball Team will be  
played on NEW YEAR'S DAY, at 3 P.M., on  
the HONGKONG CLUB FOOTBALL GROUND,  
by courtesy of the Hongkong Football Club.  
The public are cordially invited.  
Hongkong, 28th December, 1906. [1252]

**THE ALL NATIONS' HIGH SCHOOL  
AND GRADED COLLEGE.**  
THIS COLLEGE is now in a position to  
receive Pupils of all ages, either with or  
without Board and Lodging. For a thorough  
practical education; no better School can be  
found on the Chinese Coast. Fees very  
moderate. Inquiries at No. 7, Carnarvon Road,  
Kowloon, or address Mr. F. L. CLYDE, the  
Principal, at the College.  
Hongkong, 26th December, 1906. [1237]

**PRIVATE INFORMATION BUREAU.**  
ANY person wishing to obtain Private  
Information on any subject of legal  
concern should apply to the SOUTH CHINA  
INFORMATION BUREAU AND INQUIRY  
OFFICE, No. 1, Des Vaux Road Central,  
2nd floor. The Bureau is managed by one  
who is thoroughly acquainted with the customs,  
habits, manners and language of the Euro-  
peans, Chinese and nearly every other  
nationality found in Hongkong and neigh-  
bourhood, assisted by a thoroughly competent  
staff. Charges very moderate. Office hours  
from 2.30 to 7 P.M. daily.  
Hongkong, 26th December, 1906. [1238]

**DO not make your Xmas Purchase before  
you see**  
**A. CHAZALON & CO.,**  
6, Queen's Road Central.  
Who have just received the Finest As-  
sortment of ENGLISH and FRENCH  
CONFECTIONERY from the best makers  
of London and Paris;  
ALSO  
A Large Variety of LIQUORS, BOR-  
DEAUX, PORT, SHERRY, WHISKY, &c.,  
&c., from the most renowned houses in France  
and other foreign countries.  
Hongkong, 10th December, 1906. [1239]

**SELF CURE NO FICTION!**  
**MARVEL UPON MARVEL!**  
**NO SUFFERER  
NEED NOW DESPAIR,**  
but without running a doctor's bill into the  
deep ditch of poverty, may safely, speedily  
and economically cure himself without the know-  
ledge of a second party, by the introduction of  
this NEW FRENCH REMEDY  
**THERAPION**  
A complete and thorough cure in this dis-  
turbance of medical science, which thousands have  
been restored to health and happiness who for  
years previously had been merely dragging out a  
miserable existence.  
**THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign**  
Remedy for rheumatism, suppurating in-  
fections, the use of which does irreparable harm by  
laying the foundation of strictures and other  
serious diseases.  
**THERAPION No. 2—A Sovereign**  
Remedy for erysipelas, and swellings of the  
joints, and all those complaints which mercury  
and arsenic are so popularly but erroneously  
supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the  
whole system through the blood and thoroughly  
eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.  
**THERAPION No. 3—A Sovereign**  
Remedy for debility, nervousness, indigestion,  
headache, neuralgia, and all those ailments  
which are the result of a disordered system.  
In order to state what the three  
"THERAPIONS" are, and observe that the word  
"THERAPION" appears on British Government  
Stamps (the white letters on a red ground) affixed  
to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon.  
Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.  
Sold by all Chemists. [1240]

**COLD STORAGE.**  
THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY,  
LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of  
COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT.  
Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.  
daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver  
perishable goods.  
WM. PARLANE,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1907. [1241]

**KWONG SANG & Co.,**  
No. 70, WELLINGTON STREET.  
GENERAL DRAPERS, MANU-  
FACTURERS and DEALERS in Ladies'  
and Children's Underwear, Silk, Fongee, Grass-  
cloth, Fancy and Piece Goods, &c.  
Latest style of Ladies' Blouses and Genti-  
men's Shirts made to order.  
TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.  
Hongkong, 28th December, 1906. [1242]

**THE FINANCIAL TAMPERS.**  
A fool there was, and he thought some stock  
(Even as you and I)  
He was told it was strong as a steel rod;  
(We called him a lamb of the newest flock)  
But the fool he bought an enormous block  
(Even as you and I)  
Oh, the risks we take and the debts we make,  
And the spoil of our head and hand,  
Belong to the Magistrate who know too much,  
(And now we know that he know too much)  
But we didn't understand.  
A fool there was and his stock he sold,  
(Even as you and I)  
And then, with a bound, it upward rolled;  
(At the word of the Magistrate who controlled)  
But the fool, was scared and his feet got cold,  
(Even as you and I)  
Oh, the toll we foot and the spoil we lose,  
And the excellent gains we planned  
Belong to the Magistrate who know too much,  
(And now we know that he know too much)  
But we didn't understand.  
A fool there was and his stock he held,  
(Even as you and I)  
And the price went down like a tree that's felled,  
(Yet somehow the Magistrate's surplus swelled),  
But ruin for that same fool was spelled,  
(Even as you and I)  
And it isn't the dress and it isn't the loss  
That stings like a red-hot brand,  
It's coming to know that we don't know much,  
(Seeing at last we can never know much),  
And never can understand.  
—Singapore Free Press.


**THE SITUATION IN CHINA.—II.**  
[Continued from page 5]  
The existing state of uncertainty among all  
sections of the community, both native and  
foreign, in Shanghai, is typical of the unrest  
which exists in every Treaty Port and through-  
out the whole country. The machinery of  
government is in a state of confusion. Edicts  
on apparently vital matters, such as adminis-  
trative reform, appear one day, only to be can-  
celled the next. The Throne is bombarded with  
memorials for and against every conceivable  
measure, from the granting of Parliamentary  
institutions to the cutting off of queues, and it  
must always be remembered that it is by edict  
and memorial that the laws of China are made  
and these four hundred million people govern-  
ed. Rioting and lawlessness are matters of  
such everyday occurrence as to have lost any  
immediate significance. Three days ago a  
serious "rice" riot took place within gun-  
shot of Shanghai, and foreign Press. Rumours  
of imminent "trouble" are rife among natives  
and foreigners of the highest standing. His-  
tory discloses no more axiomatic a fact than  
that when a Government and its people are in  
this state the culminating point of a crisis is  
not far distant.  
The question will naturally be asked:  
"What has China to gain by renewal of anti-  
foreign demonstrations or outbreaks?" and  
here I come to the crux of the whole  
situation. Disregarding, for a moment,  
those possibilities which may merely be the  
outcome, to a certain extent, of chance,  
or the result of that blind antagonism to  
the foreigner which permeates the whole people,  
we find one salient fact staring us in the face.  
The termination of the Russo-Japanese war  
found China in a position of "as you were"  
as regards her political and territorial status, but  
in a totally different position economically.  
Instead of the possible domination of Russia  
she now has the potential domination of Japan.  
Instead of Manchuria and the Liaoning being  
occupied by the former they are now in the  
hands of the latter; the Chinese is too crafty to  
be hoodwinked by any talk about an "Open  
Door." Her economical status has changed,  
in that she is not only saddled with a huge  
proportion of the cost of the war, but what  
touches her people more practically—she now  
has, instead of the non-commercial Muscovite,  
the ultra-commercial Japanese, who can com-  
pete with every individual unit of her commer-  
cial and trading classes, from the great import-  
er to the humblest pedlar, and beat them at the  
game which, through long centuries of posses-  
sion, they have come to regard as their own.  
Thus, whatever may be said about the  
"ties of blood" and "common racial stock,"  
the Chinese have no greater love for the  
Japanese than they have for any other for-  
eigner. But they are quite willing to make  
use of them, as long as it suits their purpose.  
Their more enlightened practical men, who  
do pay some attention to such matters, view  
with feelings of consternation the enormous  
preparations which Japan is making to con-  
solidate her power and her command of the Pa-  
cific. The mere fact that Japan now virtually  
possesses sixteen great battleships and nearly  
thirty modern cruisers, as against the six am-  
munition and a dozen cruisers before the war,  
has sunk deep into the minds of a people who  
are amenable to force, and force only, in their  
relations with the outside world. They see  
that at the termination of the period of alliance  
with Great Britain, Japan will be able to give  
the law in the Far East without consulting  
anybody. Thus, while they do not love the  
Japanese, they do what is infinitely preferable  
from the Japanese point of view—they fear  
Japan, as much as it is possible for them to  
self-sufficiency and abnormality concealed, people  
on the face of this earth to fear any one.  
The position which Japan now holds in  
the Far East has led to a corresponding loss  
of "face" by the Powers of the West. The  
Chinese notoriously have no respect for a  
foreigner unless he has force behind him, and  
the forces of the West in the Far East are now  
altogether overshadowed by those of the Far  
East itself.  
In the light of her previous experiences,  
and in view of the turmoil which now agitates  
her, the retrogressive forces in China have no-  
thing to lose by an outbreak, and that, from  
their point of view, is a very opportune time  
for their covert—the opportunity to get rid of the  
foreigner, the white man. They, at any rate,  
think that such a thing is feasible.  
Doubtless Japan will fulfil her obligation  
towards Great Britain only—to maintain peace  
is the East when the storm breaks. The  
Chinese know this but they know also that a  
Radical Government and a Mr. Kairi Harada  
are in power in England. Also they know that  
there are other Powers who have a finger in  
the pie. Hence they feel the danger to the white  
man's position, and, incidentally, to their own  
China, lies in the white man's prestige in  
China. Hence lies the opportunity of those  
"retrogressive" forces, who are "disciplined"  
in the policy of Abdul Hamid, who "will govern"  
the Celestial Empire.—Full Moon Gazette.

**Intimations.**  
**THE TRUTH ALWAYS.**  
"When you are in doubt tell the truth." It  
was an experienced old diplomat who said this  
to a beginner in the work. It may pass in some  
things, but not in business. Fraud and decep-  
tion are often profitable for long as concealed;  
yet detection is certain sooner or later; then  
comes the smash-up and the punishment. The  
best and safest way is to tell the truth all the  
time. Thus you make friends that stick by you,  
and a reputation that is always worth twenty  
shillings to the pound everywhere your goods  
are offered for sale. We are able modestly to  
affirm, that it is on this basis that the world-  
wide popularity of  
**WAMPOL'S PREPARATION**  
rests. The people have discovered that this  
medicine is exactly what it is said to be, and  
that it does what we have always claimed it  
will do. Its nature also has been frankly  
known. It is palatable as honey and contains  
all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure  
Cod Liver Oil; extracted by us from fresh  
livers, combined with the Compound Syrup  
Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and  
Wild Cherry. A combination of ingredients  
excellent and medicinal merit. WAMPOL has  
been so successful in America, Scotland, Bron-  
chitis, Influenza, Loss of Flesh and Wasting  
Diseases, Weakness and Low Nervous Tonic,  
and all complaints caused by Impure Blood.  
Dr. Austin D. Irvine, of Canada, writes: "I  
have used it in cases where cod liver oil  
was indicated but could not be taken by the  
patient, and the results following were very  
gratifying." It is effective from the first dose  
and agrees with the most sensitive and nervous  
stomachs. It cannot deceive or disappoint you,  
and comes to the relief of those who have  
received no benefit from any other treatment.  
It stands for the medicinal triumphs of the age.  
"Watch carefully against imitations." Sold by  
chemists throughout the world.

**NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.**  
IN accordance with Government Notification  
No. 1956 the EXCHANGE BANKS will  
be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public  
Business on MONDAY, the 31st instant, and  
TUESDAY, 1st January, 1907.  
Hongkong, 24th December, 1906. [1234]

**A LADY ASSISTANT.**  
WANTED IMMEDIATELY FOR  
CAFÉ WEISMANN.  
Please apply personally to—  
H. WEISMANN,  
Café Weismann.  
Hongkong, 27th December, 1906. [1247]

**LOST.**  
A SILVER PENCIL CASE and a CRUCI-  
FIX attached to a big Silver Ring.  
Dropped in the Central District during Mon-  
day last. Will finder kindly return to  
ERIC ERSKINE-PITTAR-ERSKINE,  
C/o This Office.  
REWARD.  
Hongkong, 26th December, 1906. [1239]

**THE WINE GROWERS  
SUPPLY CO.**  
  
General Agents, Hongkong.

**SHERRIES.**  
DIRECT SHIPMENTS FROM SPAIN.  
Sherry ..... \$8.00 per Dozen.  
Pale Sherry Dry (Gold  
Capsules) ..... 10.00  
Pale Sherry Dry (Red  
Capsules) ..... 14.00  
Gold Sherry (Yellow Seal) 15.00  
Manzanilla (Red Capsules) 16.00

**MADEIRA.**  
Silver Capsules ..... \$12.00  
Gold Do ..... 18.00  
Red Do ..... 18.00

**MARSALA.**  
Marsala ..... \$12.00 per Dozen.

**MOSCATEL.**  
Gold Capsules ..... \$10.00 per Dozen.  
Red Do ..... 10.00

**MALAGA.**  
Dark Malaga ..... \$8.00 per Dozen.  
White Do ..... 10.00

**BARRETTO & Co.,**  
Not 14, 24, 34, 44, 54, 64, 74, 84, 94, 104, 114, 124, 134, 144, 154, 164, 174, 184, 194, 204, 214, 224, 234, 244, 254, 264, 274, 284, 294, 304, 314, 324, 334, 344, 354, 364, 374, 384, 394, 404, 414, 424, 434, 444, 454, 464, 474, 484, 494, 504, 514, 524, 534, 544, 554, 564, 574, 584, 594, 604, 614, 624, 634, 644, 654, 664, 674, 684, 694, 704, 714, 724, 734, 744, 754, 764, 774, 784, 794, 804, 814, 824, 834, 844, 854, 864, 874, 884, 894, 904, 914, 924, 934, 944, 954, 964, 974, 984, 994, 1004, 1014, 1024, 1034, 1044, 1054, 1064, 1074, 1084, 1094, 1104, 1114, 1124, 1134, 1144, 1154, 1164, 1174, 1184, 1194, 1204, 1214, 1224, 1234, 1244, 1254, 1264, 1274, 1284, 1294, 1304, 1314, 1324, 1334, 1344, 1354, 1364, 1374, 1384, 1394, 1404, 1414, 1424, 1434, 1444, 1454, 1464, 1474, 1484, 1494, 1504, 1514, 1524, 1534, 1544, 1554, 1564, 1574, 1584, 1594, 1604, 1614, 1624, 1634, 1644, 1654, 1664, 1674, 1684, 1694, 1704, 1714, 1724, 1734, 1744, 1754, 1764, 1774, 1784, 1794, 1804, 1814, 1824, 1834, 1844, 1854, 1864, 1874, 1884, 1894, 1904, 1914, 1924, 1934, 1944, 1954, 1964, 1974, 1984, 1994, 2004, 2014, 2024, 2034, 2044, 2054, 2064, 2074, 2084, 2094, 2104, 2114, 2124, 2134, 2144, 2154, 2164, 2174, 2184, 2194, 2204, 2214, 2224, 2234, 2244, 2254, 2264, 2274, 2284, 2294, 2304, 2314, 2324, 2334, 2344, 2354, 2364, 2374, 2384, 2394, 2404, 2414, 2424, 2434, 2444, 2454, 2464, 2474, 2484, 2494, 2504, 2514, 2524, 2534, 2544, 2554, 2564, 2574, 2584, 2594, 2604, 2614, 2624, 2634, 2644, 2654, 2664, 2674, 2684, 2694, 2704, 2714, 2724, 2734, 2744, 2754, 2764, 2774, 2784, 2794, 2804, 2814, 2824, 2834, 2844, 2854, 2864, 2874, 2884, 2894, 2904, 2914, 2924, 2934, 2944, 2954, 2964, 2974, 2984, 2994, 3004, 3014, 3024, 3034, 3044, 3054, 3064, 3074, 3084, 3094, 3104, 3114, 3124, 3134, 3144, 3154, 3164, 3174, 3184, 3194, 3204, 3214, 3224, 3234, 3244, 3254, 3264, 3274, 3284, 3294, 3304, 3314, 3324, 3334, 3344, 3354, 3364, 3374, 3384, 3394, 3404, 3414, 3424, 3434, 3444, 3454, 3464, 3474, 3484, 3494, 3504, 3514, 3524, 3534, 3544, 3554, 3564, 3574, 3584, 3594, 3604, 3614, 3624, 3634, 3644, 3654, 3664, 3674, 3684, 3694, 3704, 3714, 3724, 3734, 3744, 3754, 3764, 3774, 3784, 3794, 3804, 3814, 3824, 3834, 3844, 3854, 3864, 3874, 3884, 3894, 3904, 3914, 3924, 3934, 3944, 3954, 3964, 3974, 3984, 3994, 4004, 4014, 4024, 4034, 4044, 4054, 4064, 4074, 4084, 4094, 4104, 4114, 4124, 4134, 4144, 4154, 4164, 4174, 4184, 4194, 4204, 4214, 4224, 4234, 4244, 4254, 4264, 4274, 4284, 4294, 4304, 4314, 4324, 4334, 4344, 4354, 4364, 4374, 4384, 4394, 4404, 4414, 4424, 4434, 4444, 4454, 4464, 4474, 4484, 4494, 4504, 4514, 4524, 4534, 4544, 4554, 4564, 4574, 4584, 4594, 4604, 4614, 4624, 4634, 4644, 4654, 4664, 4674, 4684, 4694, 4704, 4714, 4724, 4734, 4744, 4754, 4764, 4774, 4784, 4794, 4804, 4814, 4824, 4834, 4844, 4854, 4864, 4874, 4884, 4894, 4904, 4914, 4924, 4934, 4944, 4954, 4964, 4974, 4984, 4994, 5004, 5014, 5024, 5034, 5044, 5054, 5064, 5074, 5084, 5094, 5104, 5114, 5124, 5134, 5144, 5154, 5164, 5174, 5184, 5194, 5204, 5214, 5224, 5234, 5244,



## Intimation.



A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

NEW YEAR  
PRESENTS.

PIVER'S FANCY TOILET  
CASES  
(Containing Soap, Perfume, Powder and  
Toilet Water.)

Manicure Sets,  
Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette Holders  
and Cases.

Cut Glass Bottles, Silver Mounted  
and Plain.

Houbigant's Ideal and Royal Per-  
fumes.

Roger and Gallet's Fleur D'Amour,  
Vera Violetta and other Per-  
fumes.

Piver's Trefle, Azorea and Coryo-  
lopsis Perfumes.

CRYSTALLISED FRUITS.  
Pascall's & Cadbury's Confection-  
ery in Fancy Boxes.

WINE AND SPIRIT HAMPERS.  
Containing our well known Brands of  
PORT, SHERRY, WHISKY,  
BRANDY, &c.  
\$15.00, \$20.00 and \$25.00 (The last named  
includes 1 doz. quarts of St. Marceaux  
1898, the Wine of the Entente Cor-  
dial Celebrations in Paris.)

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 26th December, 1906.

[34]

**NOTICE.**  
All communications intended for publication in  
"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be  
addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee Hing Road, and  
should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and  
Address.  
Ordinary business communications should be addressed  
to The Manager, 1, Lee Hing Road, and should be  
addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee Hing Road, and  
should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and  
Address.  
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for  
any rejected letters, nor to return any Contribution.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).**  
DAILY—\$30 per annum.  
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to the daily rate, are delivered free when the address is  
accessible to messengers. On copies sent by post an  
additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage.  
The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the  
world is 30 cents per quarter.  
Single Copies, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-  
five cents.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1906.

DOMESTIC SERVANT QUESTION.

The servant problem appears to be one of increasing difficulty in this Colony, but more especially in Kowloon, though the reason for the distinction it would appear impossible to unravel. Householders there bitterly complain that they are almost afraid to reprimand their "boys" for their peccadilloes; while to prosecute them for misdemeanours punishable by law spells "boy-cott," as far as their domestic service is concerned. We are informed by one who has resided for some years in Kowloon, that he had a great deal of trouble with his servants, as if he had occasion to dismiss a boy, or to prosecute one, for good and sufficient reasons, the other boys in his service immediately left without notice, and he had, practically, to search the highways and byways of the Colony to replace them, for the dismissed servants made it their business to induce all other boys to boycott the house. Thus a boy who seemed suitable, and was engaged for service, after promising to return at a certain hour to commence work, would be subsequently pounced upon by one of the "sacked," and warned, even with threats, not to return to that house again, to the extreme annoyance and inconvenience of the master and mistress. In the case under notice the latter retaliated, and in turn "boy-cotted" all servants in this Colony, Cantonese, Hakkas and the rest, and imported servants from a more distant province, and has, in consequence, never had any trouble with his domestics since. This is one of several cases that have been brought to our notice, and brings us once again to the old subject of the registration of domestic servants. The "Chit" system (by way

of "Character") is useless, as has been proved time and again in India, where the "chits" are lent over and over again, to secure a man service, because he happens to be chitless, and thus a chit once signed and delivered does duty for innumerable domestics, the females, in this respect, being no whit better than the males. Registration is the only remedy for a constantly increasing evil, and registration the Colony ought to have. The pros and cons on the subject of registration have been frequently adduced and ventilated in the columns of the local press, and the unbiased mind cannot but admit that the pros far out-weigh the cons. There appears to be a sort of trades union or "boys' guild" operating, but the police are powerless to do anything to break it up, for it has "neither a habitation nor a name," the meetings being held anywhere and everywhere, and it is more than probable that the constant prosecutions of boys out of employment for being found in the servants' quarters of private residences, without the knowledge or consent of the masters or mistresses, are the result of one of these casual meetings of the "guild" or "union." However that may be, the servants appear, from all accounts, to be going from bad to worse, and there appears to be no conceivable remedy, but the one mentioned above—Registration.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

MR. R. E. S. GREGSON, barrister-at-law, was admitted to practise at H.E.M.'s Supreme Court, Shanghai, on 20th inst.

A SECOND number of *The Gadown* has appeared. If it lives much longer, it will be said of Shanghai in the immortal words of the old (or was it a young) bard: *Materie mors alla, vides, descendit eum.*—N. C. D. News.

MR. W. H. DONALD, of Hongkong, has been appointed a Commissioner of the N.S.W. Supreme Court to take Oaths and Affidavits and the Acknowledgments of Married Women, the Commission being given under the hand of Sir Frederick Darley, P.C., chief justice of the State.

HIS Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to appoint provisionally or until further notice Major A. Chapman, Hongkong Volunteer Corps, to act as Commandant, Hongkong Volunteer Corps, vice Major C. G. Pritchard, R.G.A., on leave, with effect from the 21st inst.

LADY Blake's attention was called recently to the terribly cruel manner in which, in the past, turkeys have been killed at Christmas time by tearing out the tongues. Lady Blake appeals earnestly to all purchasers of turkeys to assist, by refusing to purchase turkeys so killed, in putting a stop to a custom so heartlessly cruel and demoralising.

THE following team will represent the Hongkong Cricket Club against the "Garrison" on Monday and Tuesday, the 31st December, and 1st January, respectively. Play to commence on each day at 11 a.m.—T. E. Pearce, W. C. D. Turner, W. A. Powell, C. H. Mackay, H. R. Phelps, E. A. Fowler, R. E. O. Bird, W. Peaks, A. Mackenzie, L. Hinton, R. N., and Eng. Lt. Salter, R. N.

YEUNG Man Yun, styling himself a trader, of No. 97, Connaught Road Central, was charged before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court, this morning, with stealing from a lock-fast box the sum of \$100, the property of his employer, Wong Yau Tai. The money was alleged to have been extracted from the box at half-past twelve o'clock this morning. The case was adjourned.

JOSEPH Feeney, second class fireman, U.S.S. *West Virginia*, was arraigned before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court, this morning, at the instance of Police Sergeant Wilson, and pleaded guilty to a charge of behaving in a disorderly manner whilst drunk in Pedder Street, yesterday afternoon. The defendant, it was said, went to sleep in the gutter and when awakened by the officer threatened to do all kinds of dangerous things to the "cop," and became so disorderly that the officer was forced to remove him to the Station. He was fined \$5.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:—

Rice Guild.....	\$100
Deacon, Looker and Deacon .....	50
Ten Shops' Guild.....	48.50
Paperware Dealers' Guild .....	30
Nederlandsche Indische Handelsbank ..	25
Sperry Flour Co.....	25
D. Dorabjee .....	15
Dorabjee and Son .....	10
Percy Smith and Seth.....	10
C. de Champeaux .....	10
G. A. Hastings.....	5

CHU F., a shopkeeper, carrying on business at No. 203, Des Vaux Road Central, had the very unhappy experience last evening of being arrested on a charge of being in possession of a dangerous weapon and ammunition. The shopkeeper, so we are given to understand, was exhibiting the revolver to his friends and speaking of its good qualities, when P.C. McLennan happened along, and seeing the display promptly annexed both the man and the revolver, and after finding two rounds of ammunition on the premises, which fitted the shooting iron, gathered the lot into the Central Police Station. On being placed before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court, this forenoon, the shopkeeper admitted the accusation, and was fined \$25. The revolver and ammunition went to the Crown.

W. H. MITCHELL, a fireman on board U.S.S. *Maryland*, made himself heard in a house at East Point last night and was given in charge. The man, so it was ascertained, wanted one of the inmates of the house to believe that Hongkong was as much British as he was. In his opinion this little island of ours was part and parcel of God's Own Country! Mitchell, it was alleged, got disorderly because he was not believed. He was arraigned before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, to-day, at the Police Court, but could not remember his previous night's behaviour. He was nevertheless fined \$5.

A GAMBLING raid, executed by Inspector Gourlay, of No. 2 Police Station, at one o'clock yesterday afternoon, on house No. 5, Kat On Street, resulted, after the usual stampede, in the arrest of twenty men, who were engaged in playing a game of *gyau-fai*. Several gamblers succeeded in evading arrest by taking to the roof of the house and crossing to the adjoining buildings. Those arrested were arraigned before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court, to-day—two were charged with running a gambling house, and the remainder with gambling on the premises. The charges were proved, and the two leaders were mulcted in the sum of \$50 each, with the option of two months in obscurity, whilst the remainder paid \$5 apiece.

THREE painters and three cooks, employed at Mount Austin Barracks, the Peak, got into a fight yesterday evening and each man has something to remember for, several weeks to come. Curiously enough the six warriors had their noses covered with plaster when they visited the Police Court this morning, where the painters were charged with assault. This was how the fight started. Two of the paint daubers were throwing things at each other in play. A piece of wood accidentally slipped out of one of the painter's fist and struck one of the cooks, who promptly went to Mount Gough Police Station and lodged a complaint. When he returned to barracks the painters demanded an explanation of his conduct, and the fight opened. The two other cooks, seeing their friends' predicament pitched into the fray, with poles, and belaboured the painters. Each side secured sticks and went at it hammer and tongs, and when the police arrived the six men were only fit for hospital. They refused to go, however, and Inspector McHardy acted the part of surgeon and patched them up. The three painters were arraigned before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne and were fined \$3 each. Moreover they were ordered to give each of the complainants fifty cents' compensation.

## HONGKONG LADY'S DELUSION.

BELIEVED SHE WAS QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

The will of a lady who suffered from the delusion that she was Queen of England, and who executed the document while confined in Portsmouth Lunatic Asylum, formed the subject of litigation in the Probate Division on the 24th ult.

The will was that of Mrs. Ada Blanche Mary Frayling, and the plaintiff in the suit was Mrs. Florence Amelia Johnson, wife of Major Johnson, of Southsea, and the defendant were the two brothers and sister of the testatrix—Mr. Percy Albert Hurst, Mr. Edgar Ernest Hurst, and Mrs. Elizabeth F. Gooding—who alleged that the will was not duly executed. Mrs. Frayling being of unsound mind at the time.

Mr. Bayford, for the plaintiff, said the testatrix by her will, which was dated 7 March, 1906—the day before her death—left to her sister, Mrs. Johnson, all her property, consisting of a house at Southsea and some Chinese bonds, altogether of the value of about £800.

All their lives Mrs. Frayling and Mrs. Johnson had been on very friendly terms, and testatrix being married from her sister's house in Hongkong in 1876. Mr. Frayling was a band-master in the 11th Artillery Company.

In February of this year the testatrix became suddenly ill, and went to stay with Major and Mrs. Johnson; on 20 Feb. she was taken with a sharp attack of mania, and was removed to Portsmouth Asylum.

She was undoubtedly mad, said counsel, when she went into the asylum, but on 7 March, when she made the will, the medical officers in attendance were quite satisfied that she knew what she was doing, and was mentally capable of making a will.

Mr. Bayford read the medical certificate on which testatrix was admitted to the asylum, stating that she had to be held down in bed because of violence, refused to answer questions, said she was about to become Queen of England, and had ordered her state coach, and rambled a lot about the presence of spirits.

On 24 Dec. the doctor reported that when admitted the patient would not speak, and turned round in bed and gazed at the wall. On 1 March she refused to take any food, and it had to be forced on her. She raved incessantly, and "knocked herself about violently and spitefully."

On 4 March the doctor's report ran:—"Patient very exhausted now and too worn out to resist. Takes her food very well now. Seems clearer-minded, but does not speak. Very feeble and prostrate with exhaustion from mania."

On 7 March the report stated that she had collapsed, and brantly had to be administered. "She is conscious, and recognises her sister, Mrs. Johnson, who has been with her most of the day."

## ALLEGED ASSAULT BY INDIAN SOLDIERS.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

The much adjourned case in which Mr. P. W. Goldring, solicitor, summoned Alla Din and Mudi Khan, both of the 4th Company, 129th Baluchis, for assault, called to have taken place at "Parkside," Kowloon, on 15th October last, was continued this morning, at the Magistracy, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland. Cross-examinations were taken out by the two Indian soldiers and served on Mr. P. W. Goldring and Mr. F. C. Barlow also for assault.

Mr. G. K. Morrell, of Messrs. Denys and Bowley (Crown Solicitors), represented the complainants in the first case, while Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared to defend the Indians.

Mr. Morrell asked that the summonses against his clients be struck out on the ground that the soldiers were not here at the last hearing.

Mr. Grist—Is not that rather late?

Mr. Morrell—I made the application last week.

His Worship—As I said at the last hearing there seemed to be a misunderstanding as to why the men were not here. Your application, Mr. Morrell, is refused.

Outlining the facts of the case briefly, Mr. Morrell stated that at nine o'clock on the morning of the 15th October, Messrs. Goldring and Barlow were passing through their garden on their way to business. Half way in the garden two Indian soldiers were seen. Each man carried a rifle. The soldiers were asked what they were doing and told to get out. The defendants began talking very excitedly, and then made a thrust at the complainants with their rifles. One man tackled Mr. Barlow, while the other turned his attention to Mr. Goldring, who was struck on the face. While Mr. Goldring was mopping the blood from his nose the soldier made an attempt to bring his gun down on his head. Mr. Goldring warding off the blow with his left forearm, bruising it very badly. Nothing more was heard until a letter was received from Col. Price complaining that his men had been assaulted. Mr. Goldring was not in the Colony at the time and no reply was sent to that letter. A lot of communications passed between the parties and as an apology from the regiment was refused the complainants decided to proceed with the case. He called Mr. Goldring to the stand.

Philip Wallace Goldring, sworn, said he was a solicitor practising in this Colony, and resided at "Parkside," Kowloon. At about 9 a.m., on the 15th October he and Mr. Barlow were going through their garden towards the street gate. It is over 300 yards from the house to the gate. Witness was a little in advance of Mr. Barlow and on turning the corner at the top witness saw the two defendants about 50 yards ahead. He then called Mr. Barlow's attention to them. Witness and Mr. Barlow went after the men and caught them up. Witness called out to the soldiers asking them what they were doing and told them to get out. The defendants turned round, said something in their own language, and pushed Mr. Barlow. The latter caught hold of the man and kicked him. Witness being very ill and weak could not enter into the fray. He was standing looking on when the second defendant struck him on the face. At this point Mr. Barlow and the other Indian closed. Witness was engaged in stopping the bleeding from his nose. The next thing he saw was the second defendant rushing at him with his rifle raised. A blow was aimed at witness's head. He stepped back, raised his arm, and was struck on the arm, bruising it so badly that sleep for three or four nights was a matter of impossibility. A Kowloon ricksha coolie rushed in and relieved the second defendant of his rifle. That done the men left, being followed by witness and Mr. Barlow. On the road witness met a native officer and got defendants' names. The next morning he left for Formosa.

"How long have you been living in this house?" asked Mr. Grist.

"Since 1st November, 1905."

"The garden of the house is a very large one?"

"About two acres."

"What enclosure has this garden?"

"A bamboo hedge and barbed wire."

"Aren't there some gaps?"

"No."

"Couldn't one have made a mistake?"

"One couldn't mistake it for anything but a private garden."

"Have there been trespassers before?"

"Yes."

"Chinese?"

"No. Always Indian soldiers."

"And what did you do?"

"Turn them out."

"Did they always go?"

"Yes. This is the first time that they refused."

"Have you complained to any officer of the regiment?"

"Yes. To the native officers."

"Don't you think it would have been better if you had reported the matter to the European officers?"

"No. I was told it would have been no good. I complained to the police."

Continuing, under cross-examination, Mr. Goldring said that his attitude towards the Indians might not have understood what "Get out" was, but they could see what was meant. When defendants pushed their rifles out it was not for protection against a contemplated assault. Witness was far too ill to think of fighting.

His Worship—Why do you suggest that these men should be in your garden to fight?

Mr. Goldring—I don't know why they were there.

Mr. Grist—The garden was used as a short cut, your Worship. These men were out on scouting duty.

Mr. Goldring—They did not appear to be in a hurry.

Mr. Grist—We have apologised already for the trespassing.

Mr. Goldring—Yes.

Mr. F. C. Barlow, solicitor, said he also resided at "Parkside." He said that when he saw the defendants in the garden witness pointed at the gate, and said "go away" in English. They then started the bayonet exercise. (Laughter.) One made a thrust at witness, who jumped aside, seized hold of the man, turned him round in the direction of the gate, and told him to go. That had no effect. The men were prepared to club witness and Mr. Goldring. Witness seized hold of one of the men, who had made a dash at him. Both rolled on the ground. The Indian seized witness by the throat and held him back in the bushes. Witness here corroborated the first witness's evidence in part. Continuing, he said there was some more struggling between him and his man on the ground. Witness got up and the party walked to the garden gate to report the matter to some officer. They met an Indian officer on the road and reported the affair.

"Do you want us to believe that Mr. Goldring, who is known to be one of the strongest men in the Colony, would stand by and do nothing while the Indian wrestled with you?" asked Mr. Grist.

"I do," replied Mr. Barlow.

"Mr. Goldring was ill and could do nothing?"

"Yes."

"He was not too ill to walk?"

"He was just able to walk."

"Was not these men's attitude one of self-defence?"

"Certainly not."

"Did you kick one of the Indians?"

"I did."

"Have you been troubled by trespassers before?"

"Personally, no."

"Have you seen any trespassers before?"

"Yes, one or two."

"What were the first words you addressed to the defendants when you first saw them?"

"I think it was 'get out.'"

His Worship—Don't you think it would have been better to have waited and seen what the men were going to do?"

Mr. Barlow—They were going towards the gate.

Mr. Morrell—That's my case, your Worship.

THE CROSS-SUMMONS.

Mr. Grist, addressing the Court, said that he admitted that the Indians were there. That they had no right there is admitted and an apology offered. The attitude of the defendants, said Mr. Grist, was purely self-defence. They were attacked by Messrs. Goldring and Barlow and did nothing more than defend themselves against an assault.

Mr. Grist then put Alla Din in the box. The latter explained that on the morning in question they were "on scouting duty." Witness knew "Parkside." He was in the garden that morning. Mudi Khan was twenty paces away, walking on the grass. When the two defendants were five paces away witness first saw them, and, stepped aside, thinking that defendants were going to office. Defendants did not pass, but they kicked witness and he dropped in the bushes. When witness fell he said: "I am a Government soldier. Why do you kick me?" but the second defendant (Mr. Goldring) kicked him again. At this stage Mudi Khan came up and seized hold of the first defendant. They then left the garden, witness saying that he would complain of the assault.

Cross-examined by Mr. Morrell, witness said he saw no enclosure around the grounds and did not know it was a garden. Witness entered the garden through a path. There was no gate. There was a hedge, however, around the garden, fifteen feet high. Witness jumped that to get into the garden.

Mudi Khan was the next witness called and he corroborated the evidence of his comrade.

Major H. P. L. Parker, of the 129th Baluchis, said he knew the two defendants in this case, and the last two witnesses. Alla Din had been in the service for nineteen years and bore an excellent character. Mudi Khan had been in the regiment for six years and he also bore a good character. There had never been any complaints against the two men.

"Promotion is very slow!" said Mr. Morrell.

"What do you mean?" inquired Major Parker.

"I mean that Alla Din has been so long in the service, possesses an excellent character, and is still a sepoy."

Major Parker was understood to reply that Alla Din could not fulfil any other appointment.

"Do you call your regiment a well-behaved regiment?" asked Mr. Morrell.

His Worship said that Major Parker was not obliged to answer the question, and he did not.

After both solicitors had addressed the Court at some length, His Worship said that he would like to review the evidence, and visit the grounds, and reserved his judgment.

## REVENUE FARMERS DENOUNCED.

Viceroy Chow Fu of Canton has recently memorialized the Throne denouncing the system of farming out the collection of taxes on local products, imports and exports to syndicates of capitalists, a practice very much in vogue in the Southern provinces, and especially in Canton. The memorialist declares that the poorer merchants, handicraftsmen and agriculturists are down-trodden and much oppressed by the myriads employed by the syndicates to collect revenue who obtain the privilege of doing it at so much a year paid in a lump sum to the Provincial Treasury, whose officials thereby enjoy all the leisure and comfort without the responsibility and trouble of exertion. Naturally, these irresponsible employees of duty-collecting syndicates "squeeze" and work their sweet will on their victims, the small producers and tradesmen, and only a moiety of their collections goes to the employers. Hence the very people—the masses of their Majesties' subjects—who the Emperor desires to protect are the very ones to be over-ridden and oppressed. All this is due, in the Southern provinces at any rate, to these farming syndicates and they should therefore be abolished without delay. We understand that the matter has been referred by the Throne to the Ministry of Finance for report.—N. C. D. News.

## CANTON DAY BY DAY.

THE LIENCHAU AFFAIR.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 28th December, 1906.

The case in connection with the Lienchau riot has already been satisfactorily settled. One of the conditions agreed to was that the temple, which is in the neighbourhood of the American Hospital, in which the disturbance originated, was to be transformed into a college; but apparently no steps have been taken to carry out this term of the arrangement. The other day the American Consul-General sent a despatch to the Viceroy, stating that the temple in question had not yet been changed into what it was stipulated to be; and asked H.E. to have it removed by some means, so that there may be no fear of a further recurrence of like disturbances in that locality. H.E. Chow has now instructed the Lienchau Maistrate, together with the local gentry, to remove the temple at an early date.

## GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIES.

H.E. the Viceroy will to-day make an inspection of the New Bund, the public garden, the Cement Works, and the Hosam Police Head Station. He will also pay a visit to the Government Paper factory at Yun Po.

## A NEW YEAR'S PERFORMANCE.

VAUDEVILLE AND MINSTREL TROUPE.

The New Year Season is not to be allowed to pass without at least one public performance of an unusual nature in this Colony, at this season. This time it is our American Naval guests who are arranging to entertain us on Tuesday next. As will be seen from our advertisement columns the U.S.S. *Pennsylvania* Vaudeville and Minstrel Troupe will, by permission of Rear-Admiral Brownson, and through the kindness of the Captain and Officers of the *Pennsylvania*, give a performance at the City Hall on Tuesday next, the 31st prox., under the patronage of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government. This performance is being given in aid of the funds of our local Y.M.C.A. and in this connection it is most interesting to note that Lieut. Roper, U.S.N., the founder of the Troupe, is now energetically looking after all the necessary arrangements, and superintending the rehearsal. The performance itself is promised as a strictly first-class entertainment and includes the most select of the latest comic songs, with "buck and wing" dances, and, in fact, will be a thoroughly up-to-date vaudeville affair. This performance is being given by the Troupe with a two-fold object—firstly, of entertaining their hosts, the Hongkongers; and, secondly, of adding to the funds of the local Y.M.C.A. That being so, and bearing in mind the rousing welcome and entertainment the U.S. fleet accorded to our squadron when they recently visited Manila, it is earnestly to be hoped that this opportunity of showing our appreciation of the efforts and intentions of our guests will not be allowed to pass, but that there will be a packed house at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, when the curtain rises on Tuesday night, at 9.15 p.m. It would be well to note that Messrs. Moutrie and Co., who are looking after the booking of seats for this performance, will remain open all Monday and up to noon of Tuesday in that connection.

## RAUB GOLD MINING CO.

SURFACE PROSPECTING.

With reference to the paragraph published by us yesterday with regard to the find of ore at the Raub Gold Mine, we are informed, says the *Strait Times* of 19th inst., that our inquiry was replied to, in the absence of Mr. Llewellyn, the Secretary to the Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited, by a junior member of his staff, who was unaware of the information which had been received by the office. The matter has been explained to our complete satisfaction. The rumour to which we referred is confirmed by the information given in the report (published by us last night) under the sub-heading "Surface Prospecting." The reference is as follows:—On a hill about 1,000 feet north of No. 2 shaft the jungle has been cleared and several pits sunk, also a crosscut pit in 50 feet. An enormous quantity of surface ore is being exposed, and further pits are being sunk; a crosscut has also been started from the east side of the hill.

This is the best news the shareholders have received for a considerable time. The General Manager at the mines has the reputation of being extremely cautious in his expressions of opinion, and when he writes that "an enormous quantity of surface ore is being exposed" the shareholders may rest assured that the prospects are bright indeed. We congratulate the company upon the good news, and hope the results obtained when the ore is treated will be such as to start the Company on a new era of prosperity.

## SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

German (*Prins Eitel Friedrich*) 31st inst.

American (*America*) 1st prox



## TELEGRAM.

[Russia's]

## Russia in the Far East.

LONDON, 27th December.

The military correspondent of the *St. James Gazette* scouts the idea that Russia has become a negligible quantity, and concludes from an estimate of the strength of the army in the Far East, in Central Asia, and the expenditure on the trans-Siberian railway, that Russia will be better prepared for war than before. In view of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, it is difficult to regard without concern the retention of a large Russian army on a permanent footing in the Far East.

The Japanese Minister to Russia has gone to spend Christmas, and in the meanwhile the conference with Russia is suspended.

## THE "VARUNA."

MOST POWERFUL TUG IN THE EAST.  
LAUNCHED IN SINGAPORE.

In the early part of the year the Tanjong Pagar Dock authorities decided to build a powerful tug and salvage steamer to be superior to the present tugs *Mercury* and *Sunda* and on June, the keel of the projected vessel was laid down at Keppel Harbour. Since then the work has steadily progressed and to-day the *Varuna*, as the vessel is called, lies ready for launching, says the *S. P. Press* of 21st inst.

The *Varuna*, it is claimed, will be the most powerful tug and salvage steamer in the East and under tug circumstances some description of her will not be out of place. To begin with, it may be explained that the *Varuna* is the name of an old Hindu deity, the equivalent of Neptune, and is pictured as a white man on a horse, but instead of the trident the god carries a club and a rope. The name is certainly well-chosen, being euphonic and very applicable to the vessel and a fact from which the "white man" rules the water.

To describe how vastly superior the new steamer is to the old tugs can best be done by comparing her with them. She is ten times more powerful than the *Mercury*, the biggest of the old pair, and is really an ocean-going tug and salvage steamer. Her length is 20 ft., beam 28 ft. and draught 13 ft. Her double set of triple expansion engines develop nearly thirteen hundred horse power whilst the tandem engines of the old *Mercury*—once looked upon as a regular Trojan—can only grind out 220 horse power. Still for thirty-five years the name-sake of the winged God has served her purpose admirably and is good for many more yet, her voyage to Manila shortly to bring up the U. S. transport *McClellan* vouching for this. Not only is the *Varuna* of tremendous towing power, but she is to have the most modern and powerful salvage apparatus, not the least of which is a powerful Merryweather fire pump which was specially ordered out from home for her. This giant pump is capable of throwing ten tons of water a minute and one has to ponder over the statement before it is quite realised. All the salvage machinery on the vessel will be driven by electricity and she has tools—drilling machines, etc.—which can be operated under water when at work on the submerged portion of a ship's hull. There are also powerful electric lights for use above and below water and the principal of these is a 70,000 candle power search-light which should prove useful in picking up a stricken vessel at night. The Merryweather pump can either be used as a fire pump or a salvage pump and like all the word of this well-known firm is simple and strong. Slightly forward the *Varuna* will have a handy derrick by which all her own salvage gear and any extra apparatus may be handled easily and quickly. The engine-room is an interesting part of the "little steamer" for she is engaged like a destroyer. The high pressure cylinder is 33 in. in the intermediate, 22 in. and the low pressure 36 in. whilst the stroke is 22 in. The power for the twin engines comes from duplicate Marine return-type boilers which have three furnaces each. The machinery was all made at the Docks, the pump and the electrical apparatus being the only things obtained from home. On either side of the engine room are the coal bunkers which have a capacity of 120 tons, this giving the vessel a steaming radius of 1,750 miles—seven days at a steady ten knots, the *Varuna's* full speed being estimated to touch fifteen knots.

Besides being invaluable for salvage work the "Varuna" will find plenty of work at the wharves on which to utilise her great strength—particularly in towing big vessels away from the wharves where the strength of the current often keeps them bound in. Her twin screws and short hull ought to make her an easy craft to turn and indeed it is believed that it will be able to turn her in her own length.

The *Varuna* will take the water shortly after noon to-day, and yesterday preparations for her launch were being made. The "christening" is to be performed by Lady Evelyn Young and is timed for noon sharp, high water being at 0.12 p.m. On the starboard bow of the vessel, which points landward all vessels being launched stern first, a small platform has been erected and from this Lady Evelyn Young will cut the ribbon and smash the bottle of champagne over the bows.

All around the vessel a space has been cleared, and yesterday the ways were greased with large quantities of soft soap and tallow so that the vessel on the slipway may glide easily into the water.

Early this morning the sheers, big blocks and keel blocks were knocked away and the vessel was "put on the daggars" as it is called. The "daggars" are two trusses or wedges which hold the sliding way on the permanent way and when these are knocked free the sliding way will carry the *Varuna* to the water.

Immediately after her launch the *Varuna* will be towed away to Tanjong Pagar to have her engines and boilers put into her, and then she will go into one of the dry docks for the first work.

## THE SITUATION IN CHINA.—II.

BY ONE ON THE SPOT.

In conjunction with the feverish muddle at Peking, the actions described in my previous article afford ample indication that the caldron of Chinese politics is in an extremely agitated state. But when to this is added the fact that the temper of the people generally is being worked up to the required pitch by every stealthy move possible and dear to the heart of the mandarin, the possibility of the caldron boiling over is so evident as to require no further comment. "A king advantage of the state of famine which perennially exists in certain provinces throughout the country," the mandarins are making use of the power to control its transport, which is vested in them, to create a huge owner in rice. Rice is a dutiable commodity; that is, it is subject to "likin" or internal excise, and can only be transported from place to place under a permit issued by the officials of various ranks. The officials regard this power as their main source of income, and are at all times ready to use it for their own benefit. At this juncture it is useful in a double sense, as by creating an artificial scarcity in a land where the vast majority of the people live from day to day on the verge of starvation, they not only make their "squeeze," but inflame the passions of the populace by the most powerful of all agents—an appeal to their stomachs. Amongst the fanatical ignorant people like the Chinese it is a very simple matter for their ultra-conservative officials to shift the onus of this state of affairs on to the shoulders of the "Foreign Barbarian," as he is still called—this 27th of September instant—in the official *Peking Gazette*.

To come now to more local but equally significant actions. The great metropolis of the East is Shanghai, and on this pearl of great price, the eyes of official China are continually and longingly fixed. Shanghai is the embodiment of all they detest and covet. It is the best and most honestly administered city of the Orient. It is a foreign imperium in a Chinese imperium, in which the writ of the Chinese Government and the Chinese mandarin does not run. It is the centre of foreign activity and wealth, from which emanate all those influences which threaten the effete mandarin with extinction. They resent its existence in their midst with a venom which is to a certain extent excusable, in that it is a living evidence of their impotence and of their lapse in the past. With that strategical diplomatic capability, which is their greatest asset, a capability before which the diplomacy of any other race of men fades into insignificance, they have seized upon the weakest point in the armour of extrajurisdiction in which Shanghai is clothed, and are continually pressing the attack upon the Mixed Court. Beginning with the incident which led up to the riots of last December, there have been no less than three occasions where-in the Municipal Council (for foreigners), which acting to a certain extent with the Consular body, governs this unique community, have had to use a threat of force to ensure the observation of its rights and privileges by the Chinese officials.

It is out of this in broglin that the only spark which is required to set the whole empire in a blaze will, in all probability, spring. During the riots it was amply demonstrated that the sentiment of the whole Chinese community was almost unanimously anti-foreign. No personal hatred of the foreigner. Naturally, the foreigners in the fighting which ensued—sought only their own protection; likewise, naturally, the rioters got out of hand and turned on certain of their own countrymen, looting and burning their residences, and places of business. A lesson was given the local authorities which has had as much effect on them as those greater and more drastic measures which have, time and again, been taken against the central government. The protection of life and property in Shanghai is entrusted to the municipal police. Supplementary to this body is a force of volunteers, raised among the foreign residents of all nationalities represented in the International Settlement. Again, supplementary to these forces, are the bluejackets and marines from the various men-of-war of all nations which may be lying in the river, or within call, and which in times of stress are at the disposal of the Consular body.

For the nominal purpose of defending themselves from their own countrymen the Chinese have initiated the constitution of the foreign volunteers, and have recruited a body of men now numbering some 2,000, but which will shortly amount to some 5,000 strong. This, under the name of the Physical Improvement Association, is actually a military force, or as much of a military force as any body of semi-trained volunteers is capable of becoming. What their value may be remains to be seen. As yet they have only appeared in public on one occasion, and then they did not bear arms. Their headquarters and parade-ground are situated without the boundary-line of the Settlement, and no foreigner can obtain admission to that walled-off enclosure. They are uniformed and equipped on the European or Japanese model, and the words of command are given in English.

The Chinese who stood sponsors to this movement at first protested that its object was physical improvement. When this was seen through and the flimsy character of these professions was demonstrated to them they immediately stated that the corps was organized for the purpose of protecting Chinese life and property in the event of future disturbances. Now, any one knowing anything about the Chinese knows how these men will act in the event of future disturbances. But the significance of the move does not end here. The organizers have stated, time and again, that there was no intention to arm the men of the "Physical Improvement Association," except in times of national emergency. Within the last week I have ascertained, beyond possibility of contradiction, that the rifles and ammunition for these 5,000 men are now lying handy here in Shanghai, even if they are not at this moment of writing already in their hands.

(Continued on page 3.)

## A MODEL GERMAN SETTLEMENT.

THE CITY OF TSINGTAU.

Mr. John Edward Jones, American Consul at Dalny, Manchuria, makes an interesting report in regard to the City of Tsingtau, which is under German control, as follows:—

Tsingtau boasts a number of hotels where one may find suitable quarters with good food from \$50 to \$75 gold per month. There is a fine beach hotel located at the bathing beach where many of the visitors from neighbouring ports go during the heated term. Germany maintains a garrison at Tsingtau, and many of the surrounding hills are fortified. Long-distance gun practice takes place every day. And there is yet another feature that is to be most heartily commended. The authorities have been conducting a department of forestry since their occupation, with the result that the barren hills of a few years ago are now covered with young forests. Millions of young trees have been set out, and the work has been taken up by the Chinese, who are planting trees themselves under the supervision of the German authorities.

Just outside the city the Germans have built a village for the Chinese. It is a model of its kind, with broad streets and small but well-constructed brick houses. There are regulations in force over there which require the city to be kept clean, and they are obeyed. The Chinese have plenty of breathing space and there is no crowding, with the attendant evils of bad sanitation. A fine market space is set aside, and here the farmers come every day to display and sell their wares.

The health of the city is always good. Strict hygienic methods are enforced by the naval Governor of the city. The city is surrounded by beautiful drives, and everything bears evidence of the strictest care. Recently the Germans have opened a European school, and Europeans for many miles around take advantage of the excellent course and training and send their children to Tsingtau.

There is a model abattoir at Tsingtau, presided over by a competent veterinarian, who examines all cattle brought in for slaughter. The abattoir is much larger than the present requirements of the community and is fitted with all modern appliances. The most scrupulous cleanliness prevails. A model truck farm and dairy also add to the comfort of the people.

## BUSINESS IS FLOURISHING.

Quite a flourishing business is being done at Tsingtau. The country is so new commercially that her exports up to this time are not very large; but she is growing every year, as is attested by some figures furnished by the Government.

The imports have increased from \$10,000,000 gold in 1904 to \$16,200,000 gold in 1905, while the direct export to foreign countries approximated during 1905 \$3,000,000 gold, nearly trebling the amount exported for 1904. The general increase in exports was the feature of the year, which heretofore has been a weak point in the trade of the port. Among these two staples appeared for the first time in quantities—coal and bean cake. These give great promise of future development. Another and perhaps most important, since the business has been done directly with the United States, is the exportation of straw braid. This staple has, with the assistance of the railway, been exported from other ports in China. The total exports for the year have been 41,417 piculs (about 5,984,461 lbs.) In 1903 it was 9,696 piculs (about 1,395,668 lbs.), while in 1904 it aggregated 25,383 piculs (about 3,375,030 lbs.) Tsingtau has now become the principal market for straw braid, and the trade of Tsingtau and Cheloo has suffered accordingly. The railway has been largely responsible for this. It reaches the very best territory for this material and what with its excellent harbour offers exceptional advantages not shared by other ports.

A mint for the coinage of copper to cash pieces has been opened by the Shantung Government, and much of the copper used for this purpose is imported from Japan in ingots. For 1905, 15,000 piculs (about 1,995,000 lbs.) were imported.

During 1905 there was a brewery established, which is exporting its product to various parts, a soap manufactory and a tannery.

## "FREE AREA" RESTRICTED.

The German Government has recently decided to restrict to the harbour the "free area" which hitherto comprised the whole of the German territory and, therefore, necessitated frontier and railway control by the customs. The additional customs convention concluded on December 1st, 1905, is now in force. Customs control of the railway traffic outside of the free-port territory and of the frontier has ceased. Merchandise leaving the free-port territory pays import duty according to the general tariff and is then free to go anywhere into the country without restriction. The German Government reserves 10 per cent of the duties as a contribution to the expenses of the territory, the amount being subject to revision every five years.

A total of 400 steamers and 6 sailing vessels, aggregating 422,673 tons, entered the port of Tsingtau during the year. Of these, 327 steamers and 6 sailing vessels arrived with cargo and 73 steamers came with ballast. During the year 399 steamers and 6 sailing vessels cleared, of which 315 steamers left with cargo and 84 steamers and 6 sailing vessels in ballast. As compared with the previous year this shows an increase of 55 vessels of 37,616 tons. During the year 1,238 foreigners and 3,988 native passengers arrived, and 1,206 foreigners and 4,253 natives departed. By rail there were 123,393 arrivals and 135,176 departures.

## MISCELLANEOUS ENTERPRISES.

The Shantung Railway did a prosperous business during the year, having conveyed 30,300 tons of goods and 705,000 passengers, which is an increase of 65 per cent in point of freight and 42.5 per cent larger in passenger traffic than the preceding year.

The Shantung Mining Company is also progressing, raising 134,000 tons of coal during the year. The opening of the "Annie Pit" during the year greatly increased the production. There are 2,000 Chinese employed at the main diggings, and their pay averages from 200 to 400 "cash" per day (20 to 40 cents gold). They work in shifts of eight hours.

The floating dock is capable of taking in vessels of 16,000 tons, capacity. During the year 1905 the dock took in and repaired eight war and merchant vessels of a combined tonnage of 14,844 tons. The dock is fitted

with the most modern appliances for lighting with an electrical supply operated from a central station, so that work may be carried on during the night. A steam plant is also provided that vessels in the dock may be heated during the winter. The workshops are fitted for all kinds of work, and two cranes of 30 tons capacity each are available. The docking rates differ according to the size of the vessel, from 40 cents Mexican (about 20 cents gold) per ton for a 100 ton vessel to 20 cents Mexican (10 cents gold) per ton for a vessel of 6,000 tons up.

The silk industrial establishment, which gives practical experience to the graduates of the sericulture schools, is in full operation, and its products find a ready sale. At present it employs about 650 hands. The majority of the labourers have had training in the sericulture schools and execute very good work. The exportation of silk during the year 1905 was a disappointment. This was due in large measure to the low prices prevailing in Shanghai and much of the silk which otherwise would have come to Tsingtau was sent by junk to Peking and Manchuria.

The Germans are looking forward with great expectations to the results from the two new silk schools established in Tsingchow and Changhsien, which are reported to be doing well and turning out a considerable number of skilled hands whose work will tell in the immediate future. Quite a business is done in peanut oil, although the yield for 1905 was not generally bought, and a considerable amount still remains on hand.

## COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S INTELLIGENCE.

Buyers:—National Banks \$47, Union Insurance \$56, China Fires \$93, H.K. & C. M. Steamships \$28, Kowloon Wharves \$94, Hongkew Wharves \$12, 235 in Shanghai, Hongkong Lands \$107, Humphreys Estate \$114, Electric \$114.

Sellers:—Hongkong Banks \$825, Canton Insurance \$2974, Hongkong Fires \$335, Indo-China \$50, China and Manila \$21, Douglas \$37, Shell Transports \$07, China Sugars \$725, Shanghai Docks \$15, West Points \$50, Hongkong Cottons \$13, China Boreas \$50, Cements \$213, Ices \$230, Ropes \$22, Powell \$8.

ales:—H.K. & C. M. Steamships \$28, Wm Powell \$7.

Nominal:—Raubs \$84, Hongkong Docks \$145, Hongkong Hotels \$121, China Providents \$94, Dairy Farms \$161, Tramways \$215, China Light and Power \$10, A. S. Watsons \$12.

## WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on the 28th inst.:—Owing to the Christmas holidays, there has been very little doing; most of the business has been in connection with the Settlement which passed off satisfactorily to-day. We take this opportunity of wishing all our constituents a happy and prosperous new year.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks maintained their position, closing with sellers at \$325. Nationals are steady at \$47.

Marine Insurances.—Stocks under this heading remain unchanged.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires are firmer at \$93. Hongkong Fires have sellers at \$335.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamships are quoted at \$274. Indo-China have declined, owing to the demand from the North having stopped, and are procurable at \$50. Shell Transports can be had at 307. Star Ferries (old) have buyers at \$27 and the new shares at \$174.

Refineries.—China Sugars have weakened to \$125.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings have been sold at \$15, 1070 closing in demand. Raubs are quoted at \$84.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Shanghai Docks have improved slightly to \$15, 106, at which rate sales have taken place in the North. Hongkew Wharves are inquired for at \$12 235. Yangtze Wharves have advanced to \$12 230 with buyers.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands have strengthened and close in demand

at \$107. Humphreys Estate can be placed at \$114. Hongkong Hotels are steady at \$121. Shanghai Lands are in request at \$15 97. Cotton Mills.—Raws have been sold at \$15 64, and there are buyers at this rate. The other Northern mills have all improved on last quotations, closing firm.

Miscellaneous.—Dairy:—Farms have found buyers at \$164. Green Island Cements have changed hands at \$20. 500 and \$5. 100. Electric are in demand at \$154. Ices have been placed at \$225. 1. Langhais have advanced in \$11 237. Sumatras are unchanged at \$11 374. Sales have taken place of Watsons at \$12.

## YARN MARKET.

In their report dated 28th inst. Messrs. Phoenix & Co. write:—Since the issue of our last Circular, dated the 14th inst., our Yarn market has ruled steady and where forced sales were effected prices gave way; the difference will be easily established when a comparison is made between the prices of our last report and the present one.

We reported in our last the failure of the largest Chinese firm of yarn dealers. We have now to record the failure of two others, who have followed the example of their predecessor and filed their petitions in bankruptcy. These large dealers have suspended business within a fortnight. Such a state of affairs is unprecedented in the history of the Colony.

No. 102.—A good business is reported at declining rates.

No. 122.—A few of the selected threads found buyers in limited quantities at declining rates.

No. 16.—Only two selected threads changed hands at quotations.

No. 202.—Cheap prices induced some business.

The market closes steady.

Sales:—5115 bales of No. 102, 475 bales of No. 122, 232 bales of No. 16, and 1,330 bales of No. 202, in all about 7,190 bales.

Arrivals:—Per steamers *Kamsang*, *Arratoon*, *Apar* and *Lightning* (from Calcutta) and *Simla*, *Tolani* and *Delta* (from Bombay), of about 7,500 bales.

Shipments:—About 7,000 bales.

Unsold Stock:—About 110,000 bales.

Exchange:—We quote, to-day, as under:—

India T. T. at Rs. 167 per cent. Demand " " 167 1/2. London T. T. " Sh. 23 1/2. Demand " " 23 1/2. Shanghai " Tls. 72 1/2. Silver " " 32 1/2 per oz.

Undersame date Messrs. Cawesie, Pallenjee & Co. report:—Since the issue of our last report on the 14th instant per *s. Desanka*, a fairly large business has been done in the beginning of the fortnight mostly in well known favourite superior spinnings of No. 102, at or about previous cheap rates. The inquiry for the other counts has been small and prices of these have receded \$1 to \$2 per bale. In consequence of the large quantity of uncleared yarn held by the insolvent dealers falling back upon sellers our unsold stock has been enormously augmented. We close quiet, and as there are only 3 or 4 solvent dealers left in the main business is not large and confined to actual requirements under country orders. No. 65.—In trifling request even at a decline of \$1 to \$2 per bale. No. 87.—Entirely neglected. No. 102.—Have attracted most attention and fairly large sales have been effected at or about previous rates.

No. 122.—In moderate request at earlier rates.

No. 16.—Trifling sales. No. 202.—The demand for this count has greatly subsided and spinnings previously much wanted are now very difficult to move and business has been consequently small. Sales during the past fortnight comprise of about 15 bales of No. 65; 100 bales of No. 102; 655 bales of No. 122; 220 bales of No. 16; and 695 bales of No. 202, in all about 6,995 bales. Arrivals per steamer *Simla*, *Kamsang*, *A. Apar*, *Tolani* and *Delta* (from Bombay), of about 7,500 bales. Shipments to Shanghai and Northern Ports of about 9,000 bales. The unsold stock is estimated at about 168,000 bales.

Local Yarn:—Sales of 150 bales No. 102 at \$75 to \$81 are reported.

Japanese Yarn:—About 130 bales No. 202 have changed hands at \$120.

Exchange:—We quote to-day on India at Rs. 167 1/2. London at 23 1/2.

## Intimations.

THE

ROBINSON PIANO  
CO., LD.TALKING  
MACHINES

AND

RECORDS.

New Stock just arrived

LARGE AND VARIED

ASSORTMENT

MUSIC

Comic Opera Scores

and Dance Music.

RECEIVED BY EVERY MAIL

Hongkong, 29th November, 1906.

138

UNSURPASSED FOR QUALITY

AND CONDITION.

'BOAR'S HEAD'  
BRAND.

GUINNESS'S EXTRA

FOREIGN STOUT.

BASS'S INDIA PALE ALE

(RED TRIANGLE).

THE VERY FINEST PRODUCTIONS

OF THE

CELEBRATED BREWERIES

OR

Messrs. A. GUINNESS, SON

&amp; Co., Ltd.,

Messrs. BASS &amp; Co., Ltd.

IN CASES QUARTS, PINTS, AND SPLITS.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

10% DISCOUNT ALLOWED UNTIL FURTHER

NOTICE.

SOLE AGENTS:

H. PRICE &amp; CO.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1906.

## To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL,  
CITY HALL.

UNDER the Distinguished Patronage of H.E. THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT.

THE U.S.S. "PENNSYLVANIA"

VAUDEVILLE AND MINSTREL  
TROUPE

through the kindness of the Captain and Officers of the Ship, and by Permission of Admiral H. H. BROWNSON, has been secured for a performance at the

THEATRE ROYAL,

TUESDAY,

JANUARY 1st, 1907, at 9.15 p.m.

LATEST POPULAR SONGS,

SHIPS ORCHESTRA,

STRIKING COSTUMES,

BUCK AND WING DANCING.

A STRICTLY FIRST CLASS PERFORMANCE.

Tickets \$1, \$2, \$3, Booking at Messrs. S. MOUTRIE &amp; Co., Chater Road.

Proceeds to be given to the Young Men's Christian Association.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1906.

(1253)

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

NOTICE.

FOR KUDAT AND SANDAKAN.

Taking Cargo at through rates to Tawau, Lahat, Date, Labuan, Jolo, Menado and Zamboanga. The Steamship

"BORNEO,"

Captain F. Sembill, (ready to load on Wednesday, the 2nd January) will leave on THURSDAY, the 3rd January, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,  
MELCHERS & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1906.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamer

"KWONG TUNG," 1,238 H. W. WALKER. Leaves Hongkong for Canton on each Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, at 9 every evening. Leaves Canton for Hongkong on each Monday, Wednesday and Friday, about 5.30 o'clock every evening.

This Fine New Steamer has unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and is lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

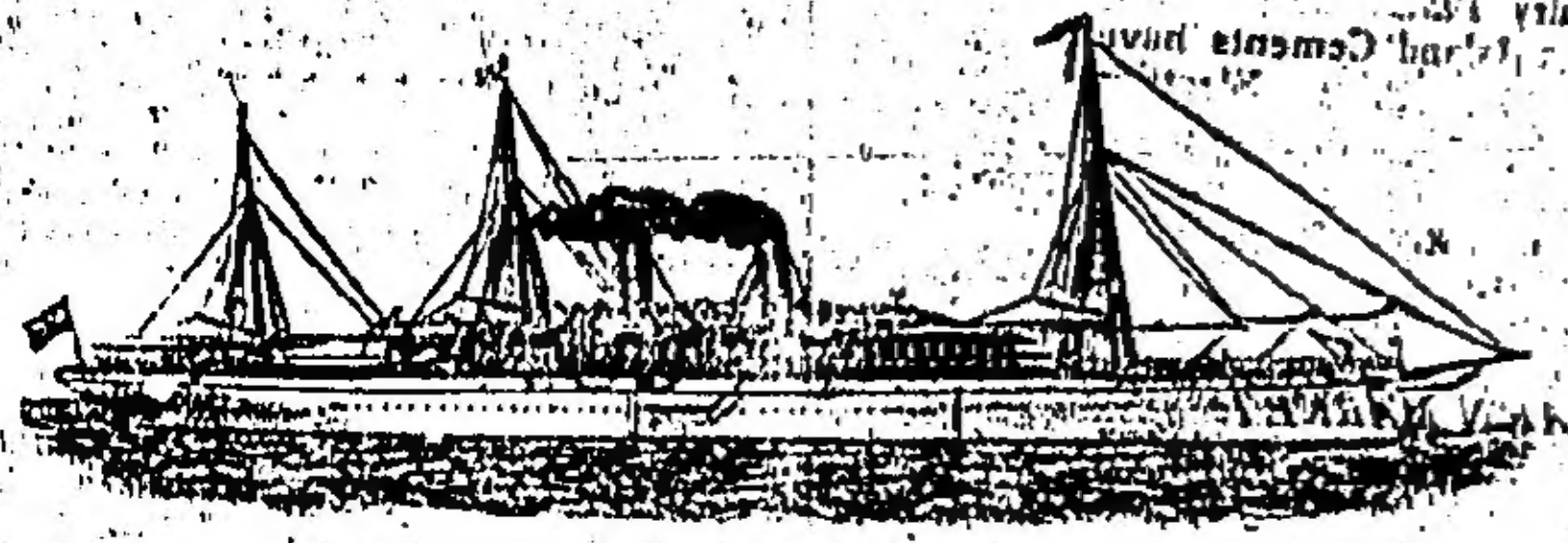
Passage Fare—Single Journey, \$5 (Servant Meals ..... \$1 each).

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,  
No. 8, Queen's Road West.  
Hongkong, 29th December, 1906.



## Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S  
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

## Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that Maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under Eleven Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.

11 Days YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 18 Days HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.	Leave HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"TARTAR" 4,425 Tons	WEDNESDAY, January 9th	February 2nd
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" 6,000	THURSDAY, January 17th	February 4th
"MONTEAGLE" 6,163	WEDNESDAY, January 23rd	February 16th
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" 6,000	THURSDAY, February 14th	March 4th
"ATHENIAN" 3,882	WEDNESDAY, February 20th	March 16th
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" 6,000	THURSDAY, March 14th	April 1st

"EMPRESS" steamers will depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M.

Intermediate steamers at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the ILLA VOSEA-OF JAPAN), KORE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and Quebec with the Company's New Pacific "EMPRESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days, from YOKOHAMA, and 29 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, 21 days. 2nd Class, 22 days. 3rd Class, 23 days. Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways. 44 days. R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" Passengers only, at intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class. Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD. SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments. For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D. W. CRADDOCK, Acting General Agent, Corner Pedder Street and Praya, Hongkong, 20th December, 1906. [13]

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	"CHOY SANG"	TUESDAY, 1st Jan., Daylight.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUM SANG"	THURSDAY, 3rd Jan., 3 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	FRIDAY, 4th Jan., 4 P.M.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, (via Ching Wan Tao) and Yangtze Ports.

These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1906.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STREAMERS	TO SAIL
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"CHINGTU"	1st January, 4 P.M.
TAKOW	"NANCHANG"	2nd "
SWATOW, AMOY, POOCHOW and SHANGHAI	"KAN SU"	2nd "
MANILA	"TAMING"	2nd "
SHANGHAI	"YOHOW"	4th "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"CHANGSHA"	5th "
CEBU and ILOILO	"HONGKIANG"	12th "

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1906.

## HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA  
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	MANILA (DIRECT)	SATURDAY, 5th Jan., at Noon.
RUBI	2540	R. Almond	"	SATURDAY, 12th Jan., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1906.

## HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC  
STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)

Steamship

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1906.

## Shipping—Steamers.

## HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

## PASSENGER SERVICE.

BY the new steamers "RHEINLAND," "HABSBURG," and "HOHENSTAUFEN." These steamers offer to the public the highest comfort yet attained in ocean travelling. They are especially built for the tropics with very large well ventilated cabins, amply lighted throughout, by electricity, fast provided in each cabin. The berths are not arranged one above the other as it has been the fashion hitherto, but the staterooms closely resemble ordinary sleeping rooms on shore, the berths standing like beds at either side of the cabins. As a novelty, a number of cabins are provided for single passengers. These steamers call at NAPLES and PLYMOUTH. In addition to the above steamers, the s.s. "SILESIA" and "SCANDIA" carry first class passengers. Return Tickets issued at reduced Rates, through tickets issued to NEW YORK via NAPLES, SOUTHAMPTON and HAMBURG.

## NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

## Outward.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE, AND  
YOKOHAMA.

SILESIA ..... 6th January  
SCANDIA ..... 1st February  
HABSBURG ..... 3rd March  
RHENANIA ..... 1st April  
Hongkong, 29th December, 1906.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1906.

## Homeward.

FOR THE STRAITS, COLOMBO	
ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID	
NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE	
AND HAMBURG.	
ANDALUSIA.....	3rd January.
HOHENSTAUFEN.....	11th January.
AMBRIA.....	15th January.
SPEZIA.....	25th January.
SILESIA.....	8th February.
FOR NEW YORK.	
VANDALIA.....	5th January.
NUBIA.....	29th January.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1906.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Regular Steamship Service between HONGKONG, CALLAO and IQUIQUE, via JAPAN PORTS (KARATSU, KOBE and YOKOHAMA). The Steamship

"KASATO MARU," 6,000 tons,

Captain W. C. T. S. Filmer, will be despatched as above, in April, 1907.

Taking Freight and Passengers to other Western Coast Ports of South America.

The above Steamer has splendid Accommodation and is fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

For further information, apply to

K. MATSUDA, Manager, Hongkong, 27th December, 1906. [1248]

## Consignees.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"DELTA,"

FROM BOHAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted-out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—

From London, &c., ex S.S. India.

From Australia, ex S.S. Himalaya.

From Persian Gulf, ex B.T.S.N. and D. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 2nd proximo, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 27th December, 1906. [1248]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M. of the 29th instant, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 27th December, 1906. [1242]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM MIDDLESBORO, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"GLENLOCHY"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Plate Containers, are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 2nd January will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the steamer's arrival.

No claims will be recognised if not presented within 14 days of the ship's arrival.

MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW.

Hongkong, 26th December, 1906. [1241]

## Mails.

MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES

## FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, ADEN, DJIBOUTI, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITER- RANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.
The S.S. "YARRA,"

Captain Sellier, will be despatched for MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 8th January, at 1 P.M.

This Steamer connects at Colombo with the Australian line s.s. "Vila de la Costa" bound for Marseilles via Bombay and Aden.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—

S.S. "SALAZIE" 22nd January.

S.S. "OCEANIE" 5th February.

S.S. "TOURANE" 19th February.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 28th December, 1906. [11]

## NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

## BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA, VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer, Tons, Captain, Sailing.

"Plunder" 3,753 F.G. Purington 3rd Jan.

"Lya" 4,417 G.V. Williams 9th Jan.

"Skawmut" 9,606 E.V. Roberts 23rd Jan.

"Hydai" 3,753 J. Alwen 30th Jan.

"Tremont" 9,606 T.W. Garlick.

\* Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

The twin-screw s.s. "Skawmut" and "Tremont" are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room.

Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 27th December, 1906. [12]

## REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

## TO NEW YORK,

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL, (With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK.

S.S. "SATSUMA" 19th January, 1907.

S.S. "SIKH" 9th February.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 26th December, 1906.

## Intimations.

## F. BLACKHEAD &amp; CO.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

GROUND FLOOR, ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, HONGKONG.

SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS

SOLE AGENTS FOR

ARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES, &c.

Sole Agents for

FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM and P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF SHIPS STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1905. [11]

## THE HONGKONG

## STUDIO.

HIGHER CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER, 41 & 43, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, TOP FLOOR.

PORTRAITS, GROUPS and ENLARGING and COPYING in all Sizes.

LARGE SELECTION OF VIEWS ALWAYS ON HAND.

PRICE VERY MODERATE.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1907. [6]

## HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 27th December, 1906, etc. for 1 Mo.

## BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef sirloin & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa B 20

" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk 20

" Roast—Shiu 20

" Breast—Ngau Lam 15

" Soup, Tong Yuk 15

" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa 20

" " Sirloin—Ngau Lam 20

" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chang 20

" Bullock's Brains—Know 10

" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li 50

" " corned—Ham Ngau Li 55

" Head—Ngau Tau 20

" Heart—Ngau Sun 15

" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kiu 20

" Feet—Ngau Kerk 7

" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu 20

" Tail—Ngau Mei 17

" Liver—Ngau Con 15

" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To 7

" Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai tau-koek 100

" Mutton Chop—Yeung Pai Kwat 24

" " Leg—Yeung Pai 24

" " Shoulder—Yeung Shan 20

" Pigs' Chittlings—Chi cheong 24

" Brains—Chi Know 24

" Feet—Chi Kerk 12

" Fry—Chi Chak 12

" Head—Chi Tau 12

" Heart—Chi Sun 9

" Kidneys—Chi Yiu 8

" Liver—Chi Kon 28

" Pork, Chop—Chi Pai Kwat 27

" " Corned—Ham Chu Yuk 23

" Leg—Chu Pel 16

" Fat or Lard—Chu Yai 16

" Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keok 60

" " Heart—Yeung Sun 6

" " Kidneys—Yeung Yiu 10

" " Liver—Yeung Con 24

" Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Chai 24

" Suet, Beef—Sang Ngau Yau 16



## Arrivals

## Shipping.

Arrivals.

Wongkoi Ger. s.s., 1, 15; W. Rehn, 28th Dec.  
—Bangkok 15th Dec., Timber and Rice.  
—M. & Co.

Tijmahli, Dut. s.s., 2, 47; N. de Brouwer, 28th  
Dec., Amoy 24th Dec., Gen.—J. C. J. L.

Knisberg, Ger. s.s., 6, 46; Chr. "Ung"-men, 28th  
Dec.—Funany Bay and Dec., Salt.

Jan.....

Haiphong and Hoibow 27th Dec., Gen-  
A. R. M.  
Ghing Ping, Br. s.s., 1,063, Watson, 29th Dec.,  
—Shanghai 35th Dec., Ballast—Order.  
Suez, Russian s.s., 1,305, Miller—29th Dec.—  
Canton 28th Dec., Ballast—Order.  
Hsin Kong, Ch. s.s., 1,264, Johns, 29th Dec.—  
Canton 19th Dec., Canton—C. S. N. Co.

**Clearance at the Harbour Office.**

*Kwintberg*, for Kwong-chow-wan.  
*Kwongshui*, for Shanghai.  
*Yokohama Maru*, for Swatow.  
*Shanlung*, for Sourabaya.  
*Yikhoan Maru*, for Canton.  
*Glenloch*, for Shanghai.  
*Bourbon*, for Saigon.  
*Tilmah*, for Batavia.  
*Hsin Kong*, for Shanghai.  
*Tungus*, for Tientsin.  
*Kwintberg*, for Rangoon.  
*Bay—Lloyd*, for Moll.  
*Fukushu Maru*, for Moll.

**Departures.**  
Dec. 29.

*Delhi*, for Europe.  
*Ingo*, for Chinkiang.  
*Hutching*, for Swatow.  
*Johanna*, for Swatow.  
*Carl Diederichsen*, for Hoibow.  
*Kwangching*, for Chinkiang.  
*Yong Tong*, for Hoibow.  
*Shiukung*, for hangghai.  
*Kwauvel*, for Shanghai.  
*Glenloch*, for Shanghai.

**Passengers departed.**

Per *Delhi*, from Hongkong for Singapore—  
Sir R. and Lady Gore, Mr. Burry, Col. T. A.  
and Mrs. Lucas and mid, Mrs. Vaughan Lee.  
Messrs. F. M. Hicks, Messrs. Lye Wah Choon,  
Cheo Lu Chun and Cheo Hoi Tan. For Bom-  
bay—Messrs. S. B. Gackwad and R. Rajabally.  
For Port Said—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Armoes.  
For Brindisi—Miss Blanch Jones, and Mr. T. A.  
Will. For Gibraltar Mr. and Mrs. H.  
French. For Marseilles—Mr. F. Jacob, Mr.  
and Mrs. D. R. James, Miss Martels, Messrs.  
O. Biele and L. Lewis. For London—Messrs.  
Fradin Thores, Fisher, T. Souby and Lysard  
and F. Kerr.

**Shanghai,—Sheung H**

Chee, Quan Yim, Quan Hing, Li Shun, Lo  
 Ying Shim, Mr. and Mrs. So King Chee  
 Messrs. J. D. Murray, Tung Yee Li, Chun  
 Sue, A. E. Wnetzen, S. and N. S. Low, Colleen  
 Shaw, G. E. Stallman, Mr. and Mrs. Teresa  
 3 Mrs. L. L. Abbott, Mrs. A. Mai, Scott, Miss T.  
 4 Hooper, Messrs. Khek, Chong Kong Sue and  
 Tsung Kee J m  
 5  
 6 *See Kumano Maru*, for Manilla and Australia  
 7 —Sir James and Lady Fairfax, Messrs F.ifax  
 8 Anderson, Mr. Anthony, Mrs. Koehler, Mr. J.  
 9 Bibby, Capt. Wm Hunter, Brig.-General and  
 10 Mrs. A. L. Mills, Lieut. F. W. Clark, Mr. and  
 11 Mrs. W. Tripp, Mr. and Mrs. T. Higgins, Mr.  
 12 E. P. Rathbone, Misses Margaret Thornton,  
 13 Mary Thornton, Messrs. Wm. Thornton, H. B.  
 14 Watson, Mrs. F. J. cken den, Messrs. C. M.  
 15 Spicer, R. M. Spicer, F. W. W. Aracott, Betton  
 16 Betton, F. Snowden, C. A. Little, Latham  
 17 Mr. C. Mine, Mrs. T. Ando, Mr. Habu, Mr.  
 18 Habu, and Mr. Harkness.

Shipping Reports.  
 1 *Sir, Tjinhait* from Amoy—Very strong mon-  
 2 soon, with high sea (NW).  
 3  
 4 *Sir, Ching Pin* from Shanghai—Fresh NE  
 5 monsoon and fair weather.

Vessels in Port  
 6  
 7 STRAITS.  
 8 Bornen, Ger. s.s., 1,344, F. Sembill, 22nd Dec.  
 9 —Sandakan 19th Dec, Timber and Gen.  
 10 —M. & Co.  
 11 Chingtu, Br. s.s., 1,409, W. B. Brown, 27th  
 12 Dec.—Sydney and Australian Ports, 28th  
 13 Nov., Gen.—B. & S.  
 14 Chip Sing, Ger. s.s., 1,199, G. S. Weigall, 21st  
 15 Dec.—Canton 20th Dec, Gen.—J. J. M.  
 16 Co.  
 17 Chunsang, Br. s.s., 1,417, R. Cox, 21st Dec.  
 18 —Sourabaya 10th Dec, Sugar—J. M. Co.  
 19  
 20 Empress of China, Br. s.s., 3,036, R. Archibald,  
 21 F.M.K., 16th Dec.—Vancouver, B.C., 27th  
 22 Nov., and Shanghai 13th Dec, Mails and  
 23 Gen.—C. P. R. Co.  
 24 Hopang, Br. s.s., 1,150, J. M. Hay, 26th  
 25 Dec.—Hongay 21st Dec, Coal—J. M.  
 26 & Co.  
 27 Joslin Maru, Jap. s.s., 702, H. Ohta, 25th  
 28 Dec.—Swatow 25th Dec, Tea and Gen.—  
 29 O. S. K.  
 30 Kabafoto Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,195, Kyashimatsu,  
 31 26th Dec.—Moji 21st Dec, Gen.—Fukus-  
 32 & Co.  
 33 Knutsford, Br. s.s., 2,484, A. Richardson, 25th  
 34 Dec.—Kuchino 20th Dec, Coal—C. S. L.  
 35 & Co. Ltd.  
 36 Komsang, Br. s.s., 2,078, E. J. Buller, 16th  
 37 Dec.—Calcutta via Penang and Singapore  
 38 8th Dec, Gen.—J. M. & Co.  
 39 Kwellin, Br. s.s., 1,072, Harde, 21st Dec,  
 40 Canton 20th Dec, Gen.—B. & S.  
 41 Lightning, Br. s.s., 2,122, J. G. Spence, 26th  
 42 Dec.—Calcutta 9th Dec. Penang 25th  
 43 Singapore 20th, Gen.—D. S. & Co. Ltd.  
 44 Lisa, Swed. s.s., 968, H. Horndahl, 16th Dec.  
 45 —Probolinggo (Java) 3rd Dec, Sugar,  
 46 S. W. & Co.  
 47 Lookok, Ger. s.s., 1,020, G. Schultzen, 20th  
 48 Dec.—Bangkok 10th Dec, and Swatow  
 49 10th Dec, Gen.—J. M. & Co.  
 50 Loyal, Ger. s.s., 1,237, F. Nations, 21st Nov.  
 51 Bangkok 10th Nov, Rice and Gen.—S. W.  
 52 & Co.  
 53 Madeleine Rickmers, Ger. s.s., 1,020,  
 54 Simonsen, 27th Dec.—Bangkok 15th Dec  
 55 Gen.—B. & S.  
 56 Mercedes, Br. s.s., 2,900, J. S. McGregory, 1st  
 57 Nov.—Welhalwei 21st Oct., Great Store  
 58 Admiralty.  
 59 Montague, Br. s.s., 3,053, S. Robinson, 14th

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

Gen. S.S. 1,110, G. W.

Manila, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne and Perth—*Per Chang-hai*, 15th Jan., 3 P.M.

Shanghai, Woji, Kobe and Yokohama—*Per Nittosop*, 6th Jan., 3 P.M.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Seattle, Wash.—*Per Dakota*, 7th Jan., 11 A.M.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco—*Per America*, 8th Jan., 10 A.M.

Europe, &c., India, *via* Tuticorin—*Per Siam*, 8th Jan., 11 A.M.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, (B.C.)—*Per Tartar*, 9th Jan., 11 A.M.

Manila—*Per Rabi*, 12th Jan., 11 A.M.

Cebu and Iloilo—*Per Sunglang*, 12th Jan., 1 P.M.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco—*Per Siberia*, 15th Jan., 11 A.M.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.—*Per Empress of China*, 17th Jan., 3 P.M.

Europe, &c., India, *via* Tuticorin—*Per Salamis*, 22nd Jan., 11 A.M.

Europe, &c., India, *via* Tuticorin—*Per Oceanian*, 3th Feb., 11 A.M.

**NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAYS.**

Monday, the 31st Dec., 1906, and Tuesday, the 1st January, 1907, are observed as public holidays. The Post Office will be open from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. on both days.

Am. ship, 1,639, B  
Haiphong 1st Dec., B

**The Money Order Office will be entirely closed during the holidays.**

**A Pillar Box has been placed at Quarry Bay.**

**It will be cleared daily at 9 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.**

**A Mail for Macao is despatched per s.s. *Winglung* on week-days, at 6 p.m. On Sunday the mail for Macao is closed at 8 a.m.**

	From	Ac
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Mails for \*Canton, \*Wuchow, and \*Samshui will be closed on week-days, at 7 a.m. and at 6 p.m. until further notice.

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**TO-MORROW.**

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**S. Peter's Seamen's Church.**  
Queen's Road West.  
Sunday After Christmas day.  
Holy Communion 7:30 a.m.  
Morning Prayer 11 a.m., Venite, Hallel; Te Deum, Oakeley; Jubilate, Ouseley; Hymns, 4, 49, 504 and 39.  
Evening Prayer, 6:30 p.m. Magnificat, Smart; Nunc Dimittis, Falcon; Hymns, 32, 27, 26 and 49.

KONG AND WHAMPOA

ships carrying white crews to bring friends ashore to the services between 9.15 and 10.30 a.m., and between 5.15 and 6 p.m., (Kowloon Police Pier, 10.30 and 6 p.m.) returning afterwards. The Answering Pennant is the Royal flag. All other sightings are free and unannounced. Visitors welcome. Books, &c. provided.

Sunday school 10 to 10.45 a.m.

Meeting at Seamen's Institute 72, Praya East on Sunday at 8 p.m.

**Roman Catholic Cathedral**—Mass at 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., and 9.30 a.m. Benediction 5.30 p.m.

**German Bethesda Chapel, West Point**—Morning Service, 11 a.m.

**St. Francis' Church, Wanchai**—Mass (*Chin.*) 6 a.m., (*Port.*) 7.30 a.m. Benediction 5 p.m.

**St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road**—Morning Service (*English*), 10 a.m.

**St. Anthony's Church, West Point**—Mass 8 a.m.

**Union Church**—Services, 11 a.m., and 6 p.m.

September—Guelph, Ont.,  
Kanagawa Maru.

REV. C. W. HICKLING  
11 a.m. Worship. Hymns 495, Psalm 116  
11 a.m. "Jesus Word of God Incarnate"  
(Gouned), Hymns 123, 477.  
12 noon Communion around the Lord's Table.  
Hymns 403.  
4 p.m. Sunday School at Union Church  
in British, Kowloon, and at Quarry Bay (3.30 p.m.)  
6 p.m. Worship. Psalm 100, Hymns 461, 479,  
484.  
Friday 3.30 p.m. Ladies' Working Party.  
Friday 8 p.m. C. E. Society.

---

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

HONGKONG.

Adams, P. E.	Grant, A. W.
Alston, A. H.	Gronier, H.
Bailey, W. S.	Harding, H. I.
Baker, S.	Hewett, Hon. E. A.
Battlecombe, H. G.	Hewett, Mrs. F. A.
Beattie, R. R.	Howes, A. B.
Bell, Mrs.	Inglard, Mr. & Mrs. F.
Bell, Misses (2)	Innes, Capt. R.
Berthel, Miss M.	Joki, J. P. F.
	Johnson, J. C.

Riverton, Titan, Benvo  
is at Home—ard No

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S ROYAL NAVY.	
NAME.	CLASS.
Alacrity	despatch-vessel.
Astraea	cruiser, 2nd class
Bramble	river gunboat
Briarton	river gunboat
Cadmus	sloop
Cherub	water tank and tug.

---

Flora	...	...	...	torpedo boat destroyer	...
Fame	...	...	...	cruiser, 1st class	...
Handy	...	...	...	torpedo boat destroyer	...
Heart	...	...	...	torpedo boat destroyer	...
Janus	...	...	...	torpedo boat destroyer	...
Kent	...	...	...	cruiser, 1st class	...
King Alfred*	...	...	...	cruiser, 1st class	...
Kinsla	...	...	...	river gunboat	...
Moonmouth	...	...	...	cruiser, 1st class	...
Moorhen	...	...	...	river gunboat	...
Otter	...	...	...	torpedo boat destroyer	...
Robie	...	...	...	river gunboat	...
Sandpiper	...	...	...	river gunboat	...
Snake	...	...	...	river gunboat	...
Taku	...	...	...	torpedo boat destroyer	...
Tanager	...	...	...	surveying ship	...
Teal	...	...	...	river gunboat	...
Thistle	...	...	...	river gunboat	...
Virago	...	...	...	torpedo boat destroyer	...
Waterwitch	...	...	...	surveying ship	...
Whiting	...	...	...	torpedo boat destroyer	...
Widgeon	...	...	...	river gunboat	...
Woodcock	...	...	...	river gunboat	...
Woodlark	...	...	...	river gunboat	...

\* Flying Flag of Vice-Admiral Sir Ar-

loomfield, Mr. & Mrs.  
H

ORIENTAL.									
Adams, M. and Mrs. F. Smith, E. Grant									
Barrett, J. H.									
David, C. H.									
Gascoigne, M. and Mrs. Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Bureau									
Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Young, J. A. Grant									
OCCEIDENTAL.									
Blinder, F.									
Brown, Mrs. W. S.									
Capell, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. and children									
Cox, H.M.S., Lt. H. B. G.									
Gow, Mrs. W. and children									
Gow, W. H.									
Haid, Capt. R.									
Lowe, J. C.									
Munro, Miss A.									
Narumba, Miss A.									
Newman, S.									
Pellen, Mr.									
Piper, C.									
Robertson, C.									
Robertson, Mrs. C.									
Robertson, Miss Kathi									
Robertson, Master G.									
Scott, G. L.									
Scott, Miss H.									
Scott, Mrs. L.									
Stimpson, Mr. and Mrs. T. K.									
Stimpson, Mrs. W. M. and child									
Whyte, Mr. and Mrs. R. and child									
Wilson, Geo.									
CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.									
December 28th, 1906, a.m.									
			Bar.	Th. Hg.	Wind	Wv.			
Vladivostock.....	7	a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nemuro .....	6	a.m.	29.81	—	—	—	SE	4	0
Hakodate .....	—	a.m.	29.69	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yokohama .....	—	a.m.	29.99	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi .....	—	a.m.	30.43	—	—	—	W	2	1
Nagasaki .....	—	a.m.	30.31	—	—	—	NW	6	1
Kagoshima .....	—	a.m.	30.45	—	—	—	N	4	0
O-hima .....	—	a.m.	30.20	—	—	—	S	2	—
Naha .....	—	a.m.	30.21	—	—	—	N	6	—
Ishigakijima.....	—	a.m.	30.21	—	—	—	NE	4	—
Cheloo .....	6	a.m.	30.20	—	—	—	NW	2	b
Wenhwei .....	9	a.m.	30.14	—	—	—	—	4	b
Pankow .....	—	a.m.	30.59	33	79	NE	—	1	b
Kinkiang .....	—	a.m.	30.58	—	—	—	—	0	b
Shanghai .....	9	a.m.	30.34	36	—	—	W	1	b
Quartef .....	—	a.m.	30.48	35	80	NW	3	bm	—
Gulpai Peak.....	—	a.m.	30.40	53	78	NW	1	b	—
Amoy .....	6	a.m.	30.24	54	80	W	1	b	—
Satow .....	—	a.m.	—	49	93	—	—	1	b
Taihook .....	8	a.m.	30.39	—	—	—	E	2	—
Taihu .....	—	a.m.	30.25	—	—	—	S	0	—
Tainan .....	—	a.m.	30.25	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kohshu .....	—	a.m.	30.22	—	—	—	W	4	—
Pescadore .....	—	a.m.	30.24	—	—	—	—	10	—
Canton .....	9	a.m.	30.41	52	86	NW	1	b	—
Hongkong .....	10	a.m.	30.34	62	75	—	—	3	b
Victorian Peak	—	a.m.	—	—	—	NNE	4	—	—
Cap Rack .....	—	a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Russell. \_\_\_\_\_

Hohow	9 a.m.	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pakhoi	"	---	---	---	---	---	---
Phullen	10 a.m.	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tourane	"	---	---	---	---	---	---
C. St. James.	"	---	---	---	---	---	---
Aparri	6 a.m.	---	---	---	---	---	---
Manila	10 a.m.	30.00	81	70	WNE	I	0
Legaspi	6 a.m.	---	---	---	---	---	---
Bacolod	9 a.m.	---	---	---	---	---	---
Iloilo	"	29.89	81	---	NE	I	0
Cebu	"	29.90	83	---	NE	I	0

Delaney, L. T.

December 29th, 1906, a.m.									
Vladivostok	7	a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	6	a.m.	29 65	—	W	2	—	—	—
Hakodate	..	"	29 69	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	.....	"	29 71	—	NW	2	—	—	—
Kochi	.....	"	29 95	—	E	2	—	—	—
Nagasaki	.....	"	30 07	—	N	2	—	—	—
Kagoshima	.....	"	30 08	—	NW	4	—	—	—
Oshima	.....	"	30 20	—	—	8	—	—	—

Jackson, Mrs. & child  
Kimura, N.

Ishigakijima...		30.29	—	—	N	4	2	—
Cheloo .....	6 a.m.	30.29	31	90	NW	1	4	—
Weihaiwei ...	9 a.m.	33.30	30	—	WNW	3	3	b
Hankow .....	6 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang .....	—	30.59	31	90	SW	1	2	b
Shanghai .....	9 a.m.	30.53	35	—	—	—	—	—
Gutai-shan ..	—	30.49	35	80	WY	4	2	bm
Sharp Peak...	—	30.45	51	79	N	1	2	b
Amoy .....	6 a.m.	30.23	47	70	NE	—	—	—
Swatow .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taihoku .....	5 a.m.	30.41	—	—	E	2	—	—

Chalmers, J. H.  
Clothier, Mr. and Mr

Tainan .....	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Koshun .....	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pescadores ..	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canton .....	9 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hongkong .....	10 a.m.	30-35	63	19	W	X	I	b
Victoria Peal ..	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gap Rock .....	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Macao .....	91	30-39	56	—	W	X	I	b
Holhow .....	9 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhol .....	10 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien .....	10 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Gelsthrope, Mr.  
Greenhill, Mr.

Clark .....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
O. St. James .....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apariti .....	6 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila .....	10 a.m.	30.00	51	70	2	1	0
Legaspi .....	6 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bacolod .....	9 a.m.	—	—	—	NE	1	0
Iloilo .....	29.85	80	—	—	NE	1	0
Cebu .....	29.88	83	—	—	N	3	0
Labuan .....	29.82	83	—	—	—	—	—

Dec. 21 at      Dec. 21 at

Mrs.  
Kent, R.A., Col. & Mr.

Barometer .....	30.34	30.10
Temperature .....	62	65
Humidity .....	25	34
Rainfall .....	—	—

---

INA STATION.	
CAPTAIN,	LAST REPORTED AT

710	6
710	6

... R. E. L. T. Latham ...	Singapore
... L. Vaughan ...	en route Singapore
... Commander E. G. W. Davidson ...	Yangtze
... Commander W. L. Bamber ...	Yangtze
... Commander B. L. Majendie ...	Yangtze
	Hongkong
... Commander C. D. S. Ralke ...	Singapore
... W. Savory, M.V.O. ...	Java
... Commander A. L. Gresson ...	Hongkong
... Grant-Dalton ...	Shanghai
... Commander H. B. Cox ...	Hongkong
... P. Horvath, U.S.N. ...	Hongkong

14,100	18
616	4

Commander W. H. Darwall	Hongkong
V. Y. de Hoirse	Hongkong
F. Thursby	Singapore
Commander Percy Crabtree	Yangtze
A. Toke	en route Singapore
Commander Robert E. Vaughan	West River
Commander J. Kiddie	Hongkong
Commander C. C. Walcott	West River
Commander H. T. Atlay	Hongkong
Commander J. T. S. Lyne	Yangtze
D. Strath	Hongkong
	Hongkong

355	6
620	4

Commander E. DeGroot	Yangtze
Commander M. M. R. West	Yangtze
Commander Stevenson	Hongkong
Comdr R. W. Glennie	Hongkong
Commander G. E. L. Thomas	Hongkong
Commander G. B. Spicer-Simson	Yangtze
Commander G. J. Todd	Yangtze
Commander Jas. F. Knox	Yangtze

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl a) and *Chlorophyll b* (Chl b) are the primary photosynthetic pigments in green plants. They are responsible for capturing light energy and converting it into chemical energy through the process of photosynthesis. Chl a is the most abundant pigment, while Chl b is present in smaller amounts. Both pigments absorb light most efficiently in the blue and red regions of the visible spectrum.

100



## Announcements.

## XMAS! 1906! XMAS!

SWEETS, FONDANTS, MARRONS GLACES.  
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND SWISS  
CHOCOLATES AND BON-BONS.

Liqueurs of the most renowned French Brands.

CHAMPAGNES, BURGUNDIES AND  
CLARETS  
OF THE CHOICEST VINTAGES.

Before making your purchases you should inspect  
our stock.

A. CHAZALON & CO.,

69, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1906.

[122]

## NOTE, WRITING AND BOOK PAPERS, BY THE QUIRE OR REAM.

The Celebrated Wiggins Teape & Co.'s "3009"  
Bank Wove (Blue and Cream).

T. H. Saunders's Handmade Papers.

Note and Letter Papers, with Envelopes to  
match, in boxes.

For samples and prices,

Apply at—

THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE,  
1, Ice House Road.

Hongkong, 7th December, 1906.

## CUTLER, PALMER & CO. WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.  
ESTABLISHED 1815.

	One Case.	One Case.
	Qts.	Pts.
COGNAC	82.50	—
"	19.00	—
"	16.00	—
WHISKY, PALL MALL	19.00	—
" JOHN WALKER	12.00	—
" C. P. & CO.'S SPECIAL BLEND	10.00	—
PORT WINE, INVALIDS	19.00	—
" DOURO	13.00	—
SHERRY, AMOROSO	19.00	—
" LA TORRE	15.25	—
BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.	38.50	40.50

THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO

SIEMSEN & CO.,  
HONGKONG AGENTS.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1906.

## ACHEE & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

FURNITURE.

DEPOT

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

REQUISITES

EASTMAN'S

KODAKS, FILMS,

AND

ACCESSORIES.

AMATEUR WORK RECEIVES PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1907.

## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. R. S. KAPORIN & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence" page 8.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	ANNUAL DIVIDEND PER SHARE.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
<b>BANKS.</b>								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	10,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000	\$1,247.2	£1.15/6 @ 2s. 3d. = \$16.42 for first half.	12	\$15 sellers
National Bank of China, Limited	10,025	£7	£6	\$10,000,000	\$74,000	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1905	—	\$47
<b>MARINE INSURANCES.</b>								
Antioch Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$10	\$1,075,000	\$133,638	\$20 for 1905	6 1/2	\$307 1/2
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	£110,000	£185,529	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for year ended 30.6.1906	6	Tls. 80 sellers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$2,000,000	\$1,247.2	Interim div. of 1/2 for 1905	4 1/2	\$760 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	\$800,000	\$508,334	\$1 and 3/4 special dividend for 1904	8 1/2	\$160
<b>FIRE INSURANCES.</b>								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$2,000,000	\$344,568	\$6 for 1904	6 1/2	\$93 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,220,928	\$422,618	\$25 for 1904	7 1/2	\$335 sellers
<b>SHIPPING.</b>								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$250,000	\$6,563	\$1 for 1905	7	\$21
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$500,000	Nil	\$2 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1906	6 1/2	\$37
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$15	\$15	\$150,000	\$5,464	\$1 for 1st half-year 1906	7 1/2	\$27 1/2
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	10,000	£10	£10	£100,000	£2,412	10/- @ ex. 2/1 9/16 = \$4.69	5 1/2	\$90 sellers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 40,000	Tls. 21,156	Interim div. of Tls. 2 1/2 for 1906	9	Tls. 54 sellers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited (Preference)	100,000	£1	£1	£10,000	£27,815	1/- (Coupon No. 6) for 1905	4 1/2	Tls. 50 buyers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	£10	£10	£100,000	£18	\$1.50 for year ending 30.6.1906	5 1/2	\$26 buyers
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 40,000	Tls. 87,200	Interim div. of Tls. 2 account 1906	8 1/2	T. Tls. 50
<b>REFINERIES.</b>								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$2,000,000	\$40,914	Final of \$15 making \$25 1/2 for 1905	10 1/2	\$125
Huon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$700,000	\$132,588	Tls. 4 (8%) for year ending 31.8.06	5	\$21
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 8,935	—	—	Tls. 80 sales
<b>MINING.</b>								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	100,000	£1	£1	£100,000	£12,546	Final of 1/- (No. 7) making 2/- for year ended 30.6.1906	7	Tls. 10.70 buyers
Central Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	100,000	G. \$10	G. \$10	none	G. \$909,050	Interim of 50 cents for account 1906	10	G. \$10 sellers
Gold Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	£150,000	£4,873	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	—	18 1/2 buyers
<b>DOCKS, WHARVES &amp; GODOWNS.</b>								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$70,000	\$8,915	\$2 for 1905	4 1/2	\$21
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$50	\$50	\$2,000,000	\$20,040	\$2 1/2 for a/c 1906	6 1/2	\$94 buyers
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$500,000	\$392,087	\$6 for first half-year ending 30.6.06	8 1/2	\$145
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	10,000	\$60	\$60	\$600,000	\$3,221	\$1 for 1905	6 1/2	\$16
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	15,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,570,000	Tls. 3,997	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 8 for 1905/6	7 1/2	Tls. 100 sales
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited	12,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,200,000	Tls. 57,665	Interim div. of Tls. 8 on account 1906	6	Tls. 235 buyers
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	1,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 150,000	Tls. 5,668	Tls. 18 for 1905	8	Tls. 230 buyers
<b>LANDS, HOTELS &amp; BUILDINGS.</b>								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	none	First year	—	Tls. 100
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$250,000	\$8,418	\$3 for year ended 30.6.1906	10	Tls. 100 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	10,000	\$15	\$15	\$150,000	—	\$2.40 on \$12 for 1905	12 1/2	\$15 buyers
Do. (new issue)	24,000	\$15	\$15	—	—	\$7 on \$7 1/2 for 1905	—	\$15 buyers
Do. (Founders)	123	\$15	\$15	—	—	None	—	\$15 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$500,000	\$10,057	\$5 for first half-year for 1906	9	\$112 1/2
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000	\$167,839	Interim div. of \$3 1/2 account 1906	6 1/2	\$107
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	Tls. 250,000	Tls. 1,935	Final of 6% = 10% for 1905	10 1/2	Tls. 15 sales
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000	\$4,699	Final of \$6 making \$10	12 1/2	Tls. 100 sales
Leopold Estate & Finance Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000	\$5,970	80 cents for 1905	7	\$112 buyers
Leopold Land and Building Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$500,000	\$5,970	\$2 1/2 for 1905	4 1/2	\$57
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 86,492	Tls. 3 for half-year 1906	5 1/2	Tls. 97 buyers
Do. (new issue)	26,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,300,000	—	Interim div. of \$2 account 1906	8	Tls. 52 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	2,500	\$50	\$50	\$125,000	\$772	—	—	\$10
<b>COTTON MILLS.</b>								
Luo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 150,000	Tls. 64,986	Tls. 10 for year ended 31.12.06	12 1/2	Tls. 64 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	135,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,350,000	\$21,060	\$1 1/2 for the year ending 31.12.06	9 1/2	\$73
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 150,000	Tls. 36,211	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.6.06 (8%)	9 1/2	Tls. 64
Laon-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 800,000	Tls. 30,760	Tls. 8 for 1905	7 1/2	Tls. 103
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 35,986	Tls. 25 for 1905	7 1/2	Tls. 540 sellers
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>								
Anglo-German Brewery Company, Limited	4,000	\$100	\$100	\$400,000	\$1,066	\$7 for 1905	7	\$100 sellers
Bells Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	none	£814	1/3 per share for 1905	8 1/2	\$7 sellers
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	\$12,000	\$1,097	\$3 for 1905	9 1/2	\$38
China-Borneo Company, Limited	10,000	\$12	\$12	\$120,000	Nil	\$1 for 1904	—	\$10
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 200,000	Tls. 889	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905	10 1/2	Tls. 60 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000	\$1,219	60 cents for year ending 30.6.06	6 1/2	\$10
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$1,561	80 cents for 1905	8 1/2	\$64 sales
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$250,000	\$4,555	\$1.50 for year ending 31.7.1906	7 1/2	\$106 sales
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	200,000	\$10	\$10	\$2,000,000	\$52,294	Int. div. of 75 cents for year ended 30.6.06	9 1/2	\$1
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$420,000	\$20,893	\$2 1/2 for year ending 28.2.06	10 1/2	\$23 1/2 sellers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$600,000	\$4,568	\$1.00 for 10 months ending 28.2.06	8	\$158 sales
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd.	1,250	\$100	\$100	\$125,000	\$2,796	Int. div. of \$2 for 10 months ending 18.10.05	10 1/2	\$285
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$125,000	\$2,796	Int. div. of \$4 for year ending 30.6.06	8	\$285 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000	\$5,813	\$9 for 1905 on 5 shares	7 1/2	\$23 sales
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$150,000	\$88	Final of 50 cents making 1/- for the year	19 1/2	\$7 buyers
Maatschappij tot Mijn. Bosch en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	Tls. 2,500,000	Tls. 10,374	10th interim div. of Tls. 7 1/2 making Tls. 30 for a/c 1906	9 1/2	Tls. 237 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	\$10	\$10	\$675,000	Dr. P. 34,324	None	—	\$5 buyers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited (old)	16,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 800,000	Tls. 11,077	Interim dividend of Tls. 3 1/2 account 1906	6 1/2	Tls. 110 sellers
Do. (new)	8,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 400,000	—	1906	—	Tls. 105 sellers
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 270,000	Tls. 9,751	Tls. 6 for 1904	13 1/2	Tls. 46 sellers
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 450,000	Tls. 4,753	Interim div. of Tls. 5 account 1906	11 1/2	Tls. 120 sales
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 600,000	Tls. 1,453	Interim div. of Tls. 4 on account 1906	5 1/2	Tls. 374 buyers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	8,175	£20	£20	Tls. 163,500	Tls. 8,597	Interim div. of 15/- for year 1906	—	Tls. 315 sales
South China Morning Post, Limited	7,200	£25	£25	none	Dr. \$1,934	Interim div. of 5/- for year 1906	—	Tls. 235 sales
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	none	—	None	—	\$4 sales
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 200,000	Tls. 1,013	30/- (old) & 15/- (new) year ended 31.5.06	10	\$5
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,000	\$10	\$10	\$90,000	\$753	Interim of Tls. 4 for year 1905/6	7 1/2	Tls. 100 buyers
Do. (Founders)	100	\$10	\$10	\$1,000	—	70 cents for year ending 31.5.1906	8 1/2	\$10
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$900,000	\$7,734	Interim of 40 cents for account 1906	8 1/2	\$12 sales
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$150,000	\$182	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30.6.1906	10	\$5



# The Hongkong Telegraph.

## MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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#### BIRTHS.

On the 15th inst., at Fochow, the wife of JOHN C. OSWALD, of a son.  
On December 19, at Shanghai, the wife of J. KOPELMAN, of a son.  
On December 19, at Soochow, the wife of W. W. BROCKMAN, Soochow University, of a son.  
On December 22, at Shanghai, the wife of P. N. KARANIYA of Messrs Framjee Sorabjee & Co., of a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

November 30, at Bromley, E. J. LEWIS to ALICE MARY, daughter of late E. Burnie, of Hongkong.  
On December 12, at Peking, the Rev. ARNOLD GEORGE BRYSON, of the L.M.S., Tauchow, to ORAH LENWOOD, M.B., Ch.B., of the Women's Hospital, Peking, eldest daughter of the Rev. Walter Lenwood, B.A., L.L.B., of Sheffield, Yorkshire.  
On December 22, at Shanghai, HOWARD C. J. WILSON, eldest son of John Wilson, of Banff, Scotland, to LILLIAN K. LUND, late of the Victoria Nursing Home.

#### DEATHS.

On December 16, at Shanghai, on board the S.S. Poachi, ROBERT PURDON DUNMORE, aged 33 years.  
On December 18, at Shanghai, ROBERT PELHAM, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Campbell, aged 5 months.  
On December 22, Shanghai, ALFRED, the eldest son of Captain J. A. Scott, M.S. San, aged 19 years.  
SEZNA.—To-day, the 27th inst., at Victoria Hospital, Barker Road, Peak, Miss DHUNBAY, youngest daughter of Mr. Sorabjee Dhunbhai Setna (of Messrs. Phoenix B. Petit & Co.), aged 9. Deeply regretted. (Bombay and Shanghai papers please copy).

## The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1906.

### DOCK EXTENSION IN HONGKONG.

(24th December.)

In another column we give the result of the leasing, by public auction this afternoon, of a substantial portion of land, or rather hillock, at Hungshom, adjoining the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's property, which has been acquired for the purpose of extending the No. 1 dock. The land which has an area of 175,430 square feet has been knocked down to the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd., at the offer of \$36,312. The scheme for the extension of the No. 1 dock was considered in camera at a meeting of the shareholders of the Company on the 18th August last. It was a scheme, according to Sir Paul Chater, who occupied the chair, which involved a total expenditure within a period of two or three years of, at the maximum—or so it was stated—\$325,000. The scheme purports to extend the No. 1 dock, which is

known as the Admiralty dock, to a length of 700 feet so that it may accommodate the largest vessels entering the port of Hongkong. Of these there are only four steamships trading to Hongkong at present for which provision cannot be made at the No. 1 dock with its length of 576 feet, so that an expenditure of \$325,000 is to be laid out for the docking of four goliaths whose head office and whose interests are altogether on the Pacific coast. It is problematical if these vessels will ever be docked at this end unless in the unusual and extraordinary case of an emergency. However, that is not a question for the public Press to take within its purview; it is for the shareholders themselves to consider the expediency of the measure proposed. We will assume that the shareholders have considered the lengthening of the No. 1 dock advisable in their own interest, and as voicing the shipping interests of the Colony we hail with satisfaction the proposition to extend the facilities, excellent though they be, for docking in Hongkong. But a measure of so much general importance involving an expenditure admittedly of over three lakhs of dollars, but which may ultimately end in anything approaching half a million, is one which certainly should have been given publicity and ample scope afforded for a public discussion to the best advantage of the shareholders. As it happened, the meeting on the 18th August last, though representative in a measure, was certainly not so largely attended as the character and importance of the scheme demanded for its thorough and proper ventilation. There was a scheme cut and dried, which, on the statement of the chairman, had been considered by the committee. The nature of the scheme, which must unquestionably have occupied considerable time in order to mature, was literally at a moment's notice foisted on the members at a private meeting assembled. Those of the shareholders who do not care to attend the informality of the half-yearly meetings as we know them in Hongkong were not permitted the opportunity of hearing even the skeleton outlines of the scheme, although their interests were deeply involved. We have good reason to believe that since that meeting the discussion which originated on the spur of the moment was officially reported and copies of the transcription were printed, but, unless to the directors and possibly a few of the favoured shareholders, such report is, to all intents and purposes, a dead letter so far as the general body of the shareholders or the general public are concerned. We are cognisant of the fact that strong opposition has been raised to the scheme, and we are glad to see that proposals to be provided for the carrying out of the scheme, by raising at a most unfortunate moment the capital of the company by surcharging the share assessment with a premium of 100 per cent. We also know that representations were made against the projected procedure of raising the funds and we know, moreover, that, in answer to these representations of the shareholders, the directors have decided that at the present moment an increase of capital may not be considered necessary. But that does not furnish us with any assurance that no such new assessment will ever be foisted, as the scheme has been, on the shareholders at a time when it may be most injudicious and impracticable to raise the money. Four years ago when the question of buying a site for an absolutely new dock was mooted and discussed with considerable warmth in the Press and at public meetings of the company, the shareholders agreed to the extension of the dock, but the directors thought otherwise and shelved the scheme. Now they force it upon the shareholders willy-nilly, at a time when the cry is continually being heard of tightness of money throughout the length and breadth of the East. It is fortunate in one sense that as the result of the lamentable disaster of the 18th September last the Dock Company has reaped a large contribution of remunerative work and we believe that this fact has been urged by the shareholders on the attention of the directors with the view of utilising the profits towards the appropriation of the money for carrying out the dock extension. If this engagement were to be paid out of the company's earnings we are in agreement with those shareholders who have represented the advantage of adopting such a course; but there is nothing to show that the directors will listen to the good counsels of the shareholders and appropriate the money in the way that has been suggested to them. We fear that the idea of the increase of capital has not yet been absolutely disposed of, and that at some time or another it is the intention of the board of directors to force upon the shareholders the proposed increase. They may argue that no resolution can be carried without a majority of the shareholders themselves, but as we know in Hongkong how loth shareholders are to express and ventilate their views at public meetings we can hardly take the resolutions arrived at upon such a momentous question as indicating the true feelings of those interested in this matter. They are guided sheepishly by those at the helm.

### A PENSION SCHEME AND ITS SEQUEL.

When the Government proposed last year to abolish the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund and absorb the balance at the credit of the Fund in the general revenue of the Colony, we offered a vigorous resistance to the scheme for several sound and substantial reasons. In the first place, it was wholly undesirable that the capital which

had been collected by the arbitrary deductions made from the wages and salaries of officers in the civil service of the Colony should be swept away by a stroke of the pen and irretrievably lost. Had that happened none of those interested in the Fund, none of those having a legitimate claim in the event of its distribution, could ever hope to trace the amount they had assisted to create, and the Colony would have acquired an addition to its revenue by perfectly legal methods. Even as it is the Pension Fund operates in the most confusing fashion and very frequently to the gross disadvantage of the recipients of its bounty. "We cite the case of a widow who has to walk a dozen miles in order to draw the magnificent annual income of \$4 or \$5, and we have referred to the fact that although a man may have been compelled to add his quota to the Fund for twenty years it may yet happen that the provision which he has hoped would exist for his family after his death will be denied them under the regulations governing the granting of allowances. Many of the civil servants have never thought it worth while to devote a second thought to the matter, simply because they or their dependants are unlikely to claim relief from this impracticable form of life insurance, and look upon the monthly deductions as an unfair but legalised evil. As a matter of fact nobody appears to have penetrated the plan on which the Fund is worked and few can pretend to understand the exact meaning of the regulations which have to be applied when an application for assistance is made. However had the principle on which the scheme was started, it was best that it should continue rather than that the money should be stolen for the doubtful benefit of the community and the undoubted injury of the contributors and beneficiaries. We know or have means of learning the amount at the credit of the Fund; but if that money were absorbed in a general revenue no auditor could tell, in a couple of years, what had become of it. It would have been dissipated in a variety of directions. Presumably those entitled to appropriations from the Fund would never have been allowed to suffer even in the piecemeal event of the Colony's bankruptcy, but that is no reason why the possibility should exist. As the result of considering the main objections to the scheme the Government withdrew the Bill which had been laid before the members of the Legislative Council and introduced a measure which was stripped of its predecessor's faults. That Bill was allowed to pass and the Fund is essentially in the same position as it was before. In Singapore, however, they were not half so stupid as in Hongkong, for the Government of the Straits Settlements was allowed to pass a Bill which swept the Fund out of existence. That occurred eighteen months ago, at a time when Singapore was raked on the question of the expropriation of the docks and the scheme of dock extension and harbour improvements. Consequently it is probable that the matter was lost sight of in the magnitude of the larger proposition, and became merely an uninteresting side line. Too late, the civil servants woke up to the loss of their Fund and memorialised the Secretary of State on the subject. The answer they received to that memorial is instructive and shows how amply warranted we were when we assisted squelching the Hongkong proposal. According to the Singapore Free Press, Lord Elgin has sent a wordy reply in which he traversed the objections submitted by the memorialists and politely ended with the remark: "It is necessary to add, however, that if I have dealt with their memorial at length, it must not be assumed that any useful purpose can be served by prolonging this correspondence. The Fund ceased to exist nearly eighteen months ago and it is impossible to revive it." Our contemporary also gives the following information: "Another letter from the Secretary of State for the Colonies directs the issue of the report of the fund, which was published in accordance with a pledge given to the unofficial members, and because, according to Lord Elgin, 'the rates of such pensions would not be liable to be increased hereafter or reduced under any circumstances.'" So that as far as the general public or the contributors are concerned there is nothing to show what has become of the money which stood in the name of the civil servants. That is exactly what would have happened in Hongkong and what we strove successfully to prevent. The result of the apathy shown in Singapore when the scheme was put forward fully justifies the course we followed when the matter was under the consideration of the Legislative Council of Hongkong.

### MYSTERIOUS MARGUERITA.

(26th December.)

Much interest has been evoked in the whereabouts of a certain mysterious Marguerita. Last week a case came before the Police Court in which a lady with two daughters, named Rosa and Marguerita, alleged that two Japanese of the feminine gender had assaulted her, also Rosa and incidentally Marguerita. The Magistrate was in fine form as the man in the street would say, and after the charge was read over he demanded: "Where is Rosa?" A young lady answered to that name by bowing politely and expressing the hope that his Worship was quite well. But the Magistrate was not in a jocular mood, for he instantly queried: "Where is Marguerita?" There was an awkward pause, until somebody volunteered the statement that she was employed with Powell's and could not get leave of absence. Had the judge been an invincible man he might

have committed the manager of Powell, Ltd., for contempt of Court, and sent the financial expert who heads the directorate to the Tower. But being of a benign disposition more fitted to adorn the best parlour of a country paragon than the uneasy seat of a police court bench, he merely tapped out a question about the merits of the case. Now, it seems, "there ain't no such person" at Powell's as Marguerita. The commander of the forces of the millinery department absolutely denies, and is prepared to kiss the book, that she was ever familiarly dubbed Marguerita, even by the youngest and most kittenish apprentice on the premises. The others one and all asseverate that they were never called Marguerita and look as though the name was a synonym for the neither regions, though why, nobody knows. It is unlikely that the male members of the staff would respond to a shout of "Marguerita," and none of them admit that he has any relative who at any time dons or doffs the charming name of Marguerita. Some of them pretend that they have sung about "Marguerite," but she was no relative to the party mentioned in Court. Then where is Marguerita? If we wanted Mary Ann, or Susan or even Venus and Diana they could be found at a moment's notice, but Marguerita is one of the other stories referred to by Mr. Kipling. The mystic Maggie is not to be found in the Colony; she has disappeared like the Arabs of poetic fame who folded their tents, and she has as silently stolen away. So long as she does not steal a right-of-way the general public can bear with the loss. Some of those who compose this cosmopolitan community have heard a ditty in which a lady is supposed to be shrieking for her wandering boy to-night. What can the feelings be of those interested in the wandering, wonderful, mysterious Marguerita?

### RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

In another column of this issue appear some particulars of the mission of H.E. Cheng Pao Seng to Singapore, which mission has for its object the raising of funds for Chinese railways. H.E. Cheng has, we learn from the Straits Times, already met with signal success, for he has managed to obtain from the Straits Chinese no less a sum than \$500,000 for the proposed railways in Fukien province. If this information is correct, and we have no reason to doubt it, continues our contemporary, "then it is evident that this Chinese embassy is draining away from this Colony a considerable portion of its surplus capital; and we wish we could accept the assurance that the result will be beneficial to the Chinese residing in the Straits." With the generalisations set out in Cheng's "advertisement" to his compatriots, it is easy to agree. Undoubtedly, one of the most pressing needs of China is the means of rapid transportation. Until she obtains this, her potential resources, dwelt upon in glowing terms by all who know China, cannot be developed; and given the judicious expenditure of capital in the initial stages and careful management after construction, any railway in any of the Provinces of China should become a financial success. The Chinese have all the qualities necessary to commercial success; but their success has been most marked in China herself when they have associated themselves with foreigners and accepted their advice and assistance. "Knowing what we do of Chinese syndicate concerns, and having watched the slow progress made with the railway projects of South China for many years—due, to a great extent, to the distrustfulness of the people as well as the officials—we are not sanguine," remarks the junior Singapore journal, "of the success of any railway undertaking in the South, unless foreign aid is invoked at the start. In other words, without imputing dishonesty or dishonest intention to Cheng Pao Seng, we take a pessimistic view of the enterprise in which the Straits Chinese are embarking their money." After some further criticisms the same journal has the following trenchant remarks: "An excellent example of the way things ought not to be done is provided by the Canton-Hankow railway scheme. This is the project for which the Colony of Hongkong borrowed £2,000,000; that is to say, to prevent the concession from being taken over by a Belgian syndicate (with Russians in the background) from the original American concessionaires, the Colonial Government raised a loan, and then lent the money to Chang Chih-tung to enable him to repurchase the foreign rights. In return for this, the Colony expected to see the speedy completion of the railway to connect Canton with Hongkong, a scheme upon which the future success of the Colony so largely depends. We have no concern, for the moment, with the obstacles that were placed in the way of the latter project, now under fair way to realisation. It is the bigger scheme which provides an example of Chinese ineptitude. An inquiry is now being conducted into the affairs of the native syndicate entrusted with the construction of the line from Canton to Hankow. This investigation is one result of the refusal of the principal Hongkong shareholders to pay the calls on their shares until the scheme was placed upon a legal basis in accordance with the rules laid down by the Chamber of Commerce at Peking. The Chamber nominated Tsoai Shen to carry out the investigations called for, and since the arrival of the Tsoai the managing director of the concern, Chang To-chai, has repeatedly tendered his resignation to Viceroy Chowfu, who has declined to accept it until a clean balance-sheet of the affairs of the syndicate is produced. In the absence of this document, it has fallen to the lot of Tsoai Shen, assisted by other

disinterested gentlemen, to investigate and audit the accounts of this big undertaking into which money from Cantonese all over the world flowed when requested. The paid-up capital of the concern is said to be \$8,000,000, and with the support of the last Viceroy the charitable institutions at Canton were instrumental in exploiting the concern and disposed of the greater part of the shares, besides investing heavily their own surplus funds in the railway. As regards the investment of the funds, and the condition of the shares it is said that notwithstanding the protests of Chang To-chai, the head director, something like \$2,000,000 were invested by the board in unprofitable undertakings in Canton—a matter which, no doubt, if true, will be brought to light by Tsoai Shen. There are rumours circulating concerning the shares, and it is claimed that of the shares, \$2,000,000 worth have not even been applied for. H.E. Viceroy Chowfu has already denied that the official investigator has caused friction between the shareholders, though it is conceivable his appearance on the scene was not welcomed by many, and the Viceroy has pointed out that Tsoai Shen is simply appointed to protect the interests of the public. Turning to the condition of affairs in Fukien, our contemporary sounds the following note of warning: "If this is the state of affairs at Canton, where the native capitalist is usually shrewd enough to look after his own interests, what are we to expect in Fukien? We commend the enterprise of the Straits Chinese, enterprise which compels admiration; but we are astonished that they should be so far deprived of their ordinary caution as to part with their money for the promotion of railway schemes at a distance, and over which they can exercise no effective control. Let them take warning from the Canton-Hankow scheme before they subscribe any more capital for the Fukien railway project." The opinion seems to be that there is a danger of the conditions in the Canton-Hankow Railway scheme occurring in Fukien, but this would appear to have been arrived at from somewhat insufficient premises. However that may be, the fact remains that the project is an excellent one from every point of view, and if there are differences and difficulties in the carrying it out, it must go through eventually, since the exigencies of trade and commerce demand it, and for its successful carrying out funds are the first necessity. It therefore appears to us somewhat of a pity that our contemporary should endeavour to prevent the subscribing of the Straits Chinese, at the very initial stage, to the funds. Funds they must have, and a loan outside would be difficult to obtain without impossible terms and conditions—to say nothing of concessions.

### TELEGRAMS.

#### "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

#### CENTRAL CHINA FAMINE.

#### CHINESE IMPERIAL GRANT.

#### TOWARDS RELIEF FUND.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 27th December, 2:55 p.m.

An Imperial decree has been issued at Peking granting a further contribution of one hundred thousand taels towards the Central China Famine Relief Fund.

#### FLOUR WANTED FOR THE FAMISHING.

#### COMMITTEE CALL FOR TENDERS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 28th December, 2:30 p.m.

The General Committee of the Central China Famine Relief Fund are calling for tenders for the supply of fifteen thousand bags of flour for immediate delivery.

The owners of the various River shipping companies have undertaken to carry all supplies to the famine-stricken districts free of freight.

#### THE JAPANESE TRAMWAYS.

#### MUNICIPAL ACQUISITION REJECTED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 27th December, 2:55 p.m.

It is reported from Tokio that the Japanese Aldermen have rejected the proposal for the Municipal acquisition of the Tramways at the capital.

#### THE JAPANESE DIET.

#### MEETING ON CHRISTMAS DAY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 27th December, 2:55 p.m.

The Japanese Diet met on Christmas Day.

### OPENING OF NANNING.

#### AS A TREATY PORT.

ON 1ST JANUARY, 1907.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shameen, 27th December, 11:25 a.m.

Nanning is to be opened as a Treaty port on the 1st January, 1907.

It is reported that the Commissioner of Customs at Wuchow will proceed to Nanning to make all the necessary arrangements in connection with the opening of a Custom-house at the new Treaty port.

#### U.S. COURT FOR CHINA.

#### EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION.

TO THE BAR AT SHANGHAI.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 26th December, 3:40 p.m.

A written examination of American attorneys for admission to the Bar of the newly constituted U.S. Court for China was held on Monday forenoon.

Eight candidates presented themselves for examination, of whom two passed and six failed.

#### SANITARY BOARD.

27th inst.

The second meeting for December of the Sanitary Board, postponed from Tuesday last on account of the Christmas holiday, was held in the Board room this afternoon, the usual members being present.

#### THE WELL QUESTION.

The question of the condition of the water in the well at Stanley Street again came up for discussion.

It will be remembered that at the last meeting Mr. Humphreys submitted an important motion, on the subject, and it was decided to postpone the further consideration of the question till the next meeting, and on this, Dr. W. Hunter, Government Bacteriologist, pointed out that it was now generally recognized by experts on water analysis that bacteriology is the most direct and delicate test of water for drinking purposes. By it we obtain exact information, not alone as to the constitution of a water, but as to its potentiality to cause disease. Bacteriological methods are more delicate than chemical examinations. Klein, Houston and others have shown that smaller degrees of sewage pollution than by chemistry. With "A" of Mr. Humphreys' minute I agree entirely. I have never condemned a water because it contained bacillus coli communis. I am thoroughly justified, however, in regarding any water as suspicious which contains the bacillus coli communis, in L.C.C. or any such small quantity. With that part of the minute marked "B" I disagree. Here, again, I regard a sample of water as suspicious if it contains a large number of bacteria per C.C., of whatever kind, and especially so if the number of species present is large. With "C" I am in entire agreement, yet the higher the number of bacillus coli in any sample of water, the heavier will have been the recent sewage or pollution, and the greater the probability of the presence of disease-producing bacteria. The question raised in "D" is still a matter of considerable scientific dispute. Our information upon this point, e.g., bacteria necessary for digestion has, I think, advanced somewhat since the days of Pasteur. It would be well for the author of the minute to carefully consider the more recent investigations of Nidal and Thirfield, Levin, Schottlin, and Bizzozzo. Polar bears in the arctic regions possess a sterile intestinal canal, yet they appear to thrive well. With "E" no bacteriologist of any repute would conclude as to the presence of bacillus coli before having carried out the main crucial system of tests. With "F" I agree. The authority for this statement in "G" ought to be given. This is my experience in Hongkong, and is borne out by other competent observers, as Dawar and Crookes, chemists, and Klein, Houston, etc., bacteriologists. With regard to "H," if the water is boiled ordinary bacteria are killed. I am acquainted with micro-organisms which can withstand boiling for 15 hours. My own opinion in regard to the whole question of water examinations is the following: A water, irrespective of source must be condemned if it contains a very large number of bacteria per C.C. of whatever kind; if it contains bacillus coli in L.C.C. if it ferments glucose, lactose, etc., if it gives the entericidal change in milk. The presence of liquefying organisms is also of great importance. I rely upon no single test, reaction or phenomenon, and place but little weight upon the mere quantitative estimation of the micro-organisms in any sample of water. The samples of well-water which I have examined recently were so impure as to answer to every condemnatory test necessary, from a bacteriological standpoint. In the case of water supply, however, the condition of affairs is somewhat different. Here all the findings of bacteriology, chemistry, and topography, must be considered, before it is condemned. I am in agreement, however, with the statement made by the fourth report of the Royal Commission on water supplies and sewage disposal of 1904, that typical bacillus coli in 1 C.C. of a sample of water is sufficient to condemn it for potable purposes, and an indication of sewage pollution. If the pollution be a recent one, the presence of bacillus coli affords a much more delicate test of pollution than any chemical examination which can be made.

Lieut.-Colonel J. M. Reid, R.A.M.C., said: I agree entirely with the Bacteriologist's views.

#### MINUTE 22. LEGAL OPINIONS.

The President having asked the Hon. the Colonial Secretary whether the written opinions of the law officers could be submitted to a



day and night labour.



## CENTRAL CHINA FAMINE.

The Colonial Secretary has kindly communicated to us the following—  
[Telegram from H.M. Consul-General, Shanghai, dated 19th December, 1906, to Governor, Hongkong.]  
"Central China Famine: I confirm following telegram sent to you: 'Famine Relief Committee appeal to you form a representative committee Hongkong collect further relief.'"

[Reply from Governor, Hongkong, dated 21st December, 1906.]  
"In reply to your telegram of yesterday's date, regret unable to form local famine relief committee. Despatch follows by mail."

[Despatch from O.A.G. Hongkong, dated 22nd December, 1906.]  
"Sir, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 19th instant, which you request that a representative Committee should be formed in this Colony for the purpose of collecting subscriptions for the relief of the famine in Central China, and to enclose an *in clair* version of my telegram of the 21st instant sent in reply."

"While sympathizing with the feeling of the Shanghai Community with regard to the unfortunate sufferers, I have reluctantly decided that, in view of the heavy call recently made upon the generosity of the public of Hongkong in connection with the distress caused by the typhoon of September last, I should not be justified in lending my official sanction to the opening of a new subscription list at the present time."

"The financial outlook in connection with the approaching Chinese New Year settlement has further tended to confirm my decision."

"The leading Hongkong firms are, as you are aware, represented in Shanghai and their subscriptions will doubtless go a long way to help the sufferers."

(Sd.), F. H. MAY,

Officer Administering the Government,  
His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General,  
Shanghai.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Executive Committee met at the office of Brunner, Mond & Co. at 4 p.m. on Monday, December 18th. The members present were: Messrs. E. S. Little (Chairman), C. M. Eder and Chn Pao-tan (Hon. Treasurer), C. Broderick, Father Colman, A. E. Hipsley, Dr. J. R. Hykes, Chn Nien-cheng, Jen Fung-ching, Sze Tze-yung, Tseng Shao-ching, and the Chinese and Foreign Secretaries. The Rev. Dr. Woods of Hualinfu was invited to sit with the Committee.

The minutes of the last meeting were taken as read. A correction was made, wherein Mr. E. S. Little as Chairman of the Committee was appointed to write to the Chairman of the International Red Cross Fund with reference to the transfer of funds still on hand. Messrs. C. Broderick, E. de Bavier, Father Colman, A. E. Hipsley, M. Speelman, and Tseng Shao-ching were unanimously elected as additional members of the Executive Committee. The Chairman reported that, as previously agreed, letters have been sent to missionaries in the famine area, that the Consul-General had telegraphed to their respective Governments, that telegrams have been sent to the Lord Mayor of London, the American Asiatic Association of New York, to Dr. Knappe of Berlin, and to the Press Association of Paris, and that the various Cable Companies had sent the telegrams free of expense. The Chinese Imperial Telegraph Co. had also promised to send and receive telegrams for this Committee within a limit of 30 words for each telegram. A vote of thanks was extended to these different Telegraph Companies for thus consenting to send and receive telegrams for the Committee.

The Chairman reported that the Chairman of the Red Cross Fund states there was about Tls. 24,000 on hand, and that in a few days the Executive Committee of that Fund would take into consideration the possibility of transferring this amount to this Fund. The Chairman reported on his visit to Nanking, in similar terms to those already printed in the papers.

The Hon. Treasurer reported that the Commissioner of the Chinese Postal Department of Shanghai, Mr. B. M. C. de Galesmbert, had arranged for the collection of postage for the Famine Fund in Shanghai free of postage. The thanks of the Committee were extended to Mr. de Galesmbert and the Postal Department. It was also moved that Mr. de Galesmbert be added to the list of the General Committee.

The Chinkiang Committee had agreed to co-operate with this Committee, and Messrs. McCrae and Walker had been appointed to act for that Committee in correspondence and conference.

The Treasurers were designated to open deposit accounts in Shanghai for collecting and sending all clothing to be sent to the famine district. Mr. Ede reported that up to the hour of meeting the two Treasurers had received \$11,330.80 and Tls. 10,482.65.

It was moved and carried that telegrams be sent to President Roosevelt, to Mr. John Rockefeller, to Mr. Andrew Carnegie, and to the Lord Mayors of Manchester and Birmingham, requesting that shipments of flour be made for the relief of the famine people. The Chairman reported that Mr. Tseng Shao-ching had received letters from the Chinese in foreign parts, and that these letters with an appeal from the two Treasurers would be sent by the next mail. It was decided that letters be sent to different Treaty Ports in China urging a formation of Local Committees.

It was decided that a letter be sent to the Taoist asking that passes be granted for transmitting food to the famine region, and that this should be impossible, that the Viceroy be communicated with with reference to this matter. The Chairman reported that the Viceroy had already agreed to provide steam launches and boats free of charge for conveying food from Chinkiang up the Grand Canal. The Viceroy was requested to appoint officials to look after this at Chinkiang. The question of providing a sanitary department at the concentration camps was taken into consideration. A telegram from the Viceroy addressed to Shen Kuanan was read, wherein it was stated that he had deputed Mr. Sze Tze-yung and Taoist Hsu to go in person to the famine district to act in the distribution of relief. A letter from a foreigner in Nanking was read, stating that there were 30,000 refugees in that city and asking for help. It was decided that our funds are insufficient at present to send to that place. In response to a telegram sent on Saturday to different cities in the famine region replies had been received from Hanchow, Yunnan, and Tientsin, asking that money be sent for distribution.

After discussion, as to mode and place of distribution, it was decided that names of suitable foreigners and Chinese in the famine region be submitted to the Committee, from which Local Committees will be appointed to act in important centres for the distribution of relief.

The Committee adjourned at 7 p.m.  
GILBERT RIDD, Hon. Secy.  
SHEK TONGHO.

## REPAIRING THE "FRODOE".

## DOCK TENDER ACCEPTED.

## FRENCH GOVERNMENT APPRECIATION.

## 24th inst.

Amongst the many vessels badly damaged by the typhoon of memorable 18th September last, it will be remembered that the French torpedo-boat *Frodoe* was pretty badly damaged. This vessel is one of the very finest specially prepared at St. Etienne, and is now being repaired at the French Naval Dockyard, Hongkong.

## 24th inst.

The vessel was literally "beat upon and pounded" by a vessel which had broken her masts and gone adrift, she suffered considerably, almost the entire fore-part of the vessel being crushed like matchwood, out of all semblance of a naval vessel. She was temporarily beached, and then came the question of repairing her. The Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company were asked to submit a tender for putting the hull of the *Frodoe* into thorough repair in order that the French naval authorities might consider whether the torpedo boat was worth spending money upon, having due regard to her age, the considerable amount of damage she had sustained, and her actual present value. The Dock Company thereupon put the *Frodoe* on the stocks, and thoroughly overhauled and expertly examined her. After taking time to consider the matter, the company made their tender, the figure being telegraphed to the French naval authorities for their consideration. We are now courteously informed by Mons. Gaston Liebert, Consul for France, that the French authorities have accepted the Dock Company's tender, at the same time declaring it most reasonable, just and fair. When the *Frodoe* was so apparently hopelessly damaged, the French cruiser *Guyard* took off her guns, of which she carried seven, with all her torpedoes, and transferred them to the arsenal at Saigon, where they will be replaced on-board the *Frodoe*, when she is again repaired here, and able to proceed to that port, which is expected will be about the middle of February, when a French cruiser will be sent up from Saigon to tow the *Frodoe* thither. In the meantime the work on the boat is being pushed rapidly ahead.

## 24th inst.

The *Frodoe* is a French torpedo-destroyer, of 350 tons, of which Lieut. Saint-Saizac is the commander. As the repairs to the engines are such as can be executed by her own engineers, it is decided to leave the *Frodoe* at the work on the hull, and by courtesy of the dock authorities they are housed on the premises. Mr. Liebert informs us that the French naval authorities are loud in their expressions of appreciation of the way they have been treated throughout the transactions by Mr. Wilson and Mr. M. T. Bell of the Dock Company, in every way, as also of the courtesy they have further extended to the engineers of the *Frodoe*, thus enabling them to be most conveniently near their work.

## PROPERTY SALES.

## 24th inst.

## At the offices of the Public Works Department this afternoon the sale by public auction was held of eleven lots of Crown land situated at Hungnam and Shaikwan respectively. The first lot was registered as Hungnam Marine Lot No. 3, containing an area of 175,450 square feet, and not as previously advertised, to square feet having been cut off to suit the intending purchaser, which reduced the up-price to \$36,112, the property being knocked down, without competition, to the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Limited, for \$36,312.

## 24th inst.

## This property carries an annual Crown rent of \$140.

## The next ten lots were sold as one lot, and comprised Registered Marine Lots Nos. 1 to 10, situated at Shaikwan, containing 20,196 square feet and bearing an annual Crown rent of \$1,260. This lot became the property of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire for the sum of \$34,482. There was no competition in the bidding, and the property changed hands at \$34,482. This lot included Inland lot No. 408, with an area of 20,196 square feet.

## HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

## ONE MAN ARRESTED.

Shortly before mid-day on Saturday last a Chinaman while on his way to Chinawan, via Lai-chi-kok, was "held up" by four men and robbed of all he possessed—\$8. The robbers, it appeared, sprang out from behind some trees and partly blinding their man with a handful of lime, set upon him with bamboo poles. When they had him overpowered he was searched and his money stolen. The robbers then fled. The unfortunate man continued his journey, and on arriving at the next village he identified one of the robbers among a crowd of villagers. He gave the alarm and the man was arrested and removed to Yau-mai Police Station, where he was charged with robbery. Inspector Macdonald arraigned him before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court, this morning, and the case was remanded.

## JAPAN AND AMERICA.

## SPEECHES AT WASHINGTON.

## THE PROPOSED NAVAL VISIT.

The *Japan Chronicle* of 16th inst. says:—According to a message to the *Asahi* from San Francisco, the representative of Oregon introduced a motion to the Senate urging that the treaty between Japan and the United States be revised, and the immigration of Japanese labourers into the United States be absolutely prohibited. Another Senator, whose name is given in the vernacular as "Layard," said that he felt compelled to support the contention that the exclusion of Japanese children from the schools should be left to the individual States concerned to decide.

A London message to the *Asahi* further states that the Senator, who is the leader of the opponents of the recent Presidential Message, has declared that the principles of the President are most dangerous to the welfare of the United States, and that the Democrats are ready to oppose the surrender of the power of veto to individual States.

For the test action in the San Francisco schools on the schools question the case of a ten-year-old boy named Aoki Kikichi has been cited.

Admiral Saito, the Minister for the Navy, who arrived at Maituru on Thursday, inspected the naval arsenal and dock-yard, and attended a dinner at the Naval Officers' Club in the evening. On Friday he inspected the captured warships—the *Asu*, *Tango*, and *Yamato*, and left for Kure in the afternoon by rail. In an interview with Press representatives at Maituru, Admiral Saito is reported to have stated that the opinion of the next year was only the outcome of sentiment aroused by the anti-Japanese movement in San Francisco. The invitation to dispatch a naval squadron was received last year, and had nothing to do with the present San Francisco agitation. The Admiral would not abandon the scheme on account of groundless sentiment, if the Diet approves the plan.

## EXCITEMENT AT WANCHAI.

## LAWYERS BEFORE THE BENCH.

## 24th inst.

That there was something happening at Wanchai on Saturday and Sunday night, and that the policemen in that vicinity were put to the test, is manifested from the number of persons who appeared in the Police Court this morning on charges of being drunk and disorderly. The first man to come before the bench was a Japanese fireman named Homoto Ohta. He was charged with disorderly behaviour, damaging property, and assault. Ohta was wild, roared, and went into the *Wanchai* Club and ordered a drink. He was told as quietly as possible by the barman that no civilian was allowed to be served there. Ohta then went about to smash up the house. Rushing up to the side-board he seized every glass in sight and flung them about the room. In less than a minute the floor of the room was covered with fragments of glass, and those persons who had dropped in for a quiet drink had to be on the "tip" to keep clear of the flying missiles. The Jap was seized and handed over to a policeman who proceeded to take him to the lock-up. Ohta turned on the policeman and would have made the officer sorry he had come on that beat had not a couple of "commies" stepped in and gave the Jap his bearings. Mr. C.A.D. Melbourne, before whom the Jap came, fined him \$1 for being disorderly, ordered him to pay \$5 compensation for the damage done, and ordered him to pay a further sum of \$10 for punching the policeman.

## AN OVERTURNER OF RICKSHAS.

Joseph Mutch, a sailor on board H.M. surveying ship *Waterwitch*, was the next defendant. His offence was the overturning of two rickshas along Queen's Road East and rolling the coolies in the mud. He admitted the two charges preferred against him—disorderly behaviour and assault. He was fined \$5 on the first count and \$5 on the second.

## AN OLD OFFENDER.

No one attached to the Magistracy was surprised this morning when they saw Michael Kaby facing the music again. On the last occasion Kaby took such a handful of firewater that it took him nearly a week in hospital to recover himself, and when he was taken before the bench he was fined and bound over for the sum of \$25 to be of good conduct for six months. That was about three weeks ago. The charge against him this morning was that of being drunk and incapable, which he admitted. He was fined \$5 for that offence, his \$25 bond was ordered to be forfeited, and he was again bound over to keep the peace.

## A DANGEROUS MAN.

Lewis Strick, a fireman employed on board a German steamer, admitted the two charges preferred against him by Inspector Goulay—being drunk and disorderly and carrying a dangerous weapon without police permission. The defendant after leaving a house in Ship Street was seen suddenly to pull out a dagger and swing it above his head, cursed and swore at the German under control, and on the way to the station. He was fined \$5 on the first item and \$5 on the second, and the dagger ordered to be confiscated.

## LUKONG KICKED.

Meral Kalle, another seaman, fell asleep in his ricksha along the Praya East last night. A *lukong* seeing the unconscious man, stopped the vehicle, and roused him. Kalle sprang out of the ricksha, picked himself up, and sailed into the *lukong* first. He was arrested on a charge of assault, and Mr. Hazeland fined him \$5 this morning. A German sailor from the *Farat Bismark* paid \$5 for being drunk last night.

## RECKING.

The Wanchai police apparently have got their eyes fixed on those beachcombers who are in the habit of congregating at the corner of the Praya East and Arsenal Street and annoying pedestrians. Few ladies, or even men, who look soft, can pass in that vicinity without being accosted by men, who are out of work, and not looking for any, and want "a few cents for a bed." Peter Lobby was arrested yesterday and arraigned before Mr. Hazeland, this morning, on a charge of begging. He admitted the charge and was fined \$5 or in default fourteen days' imprisonment.

## CHINESE ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM.

Writing to the *N. C. D. News* on the 7th inst., the Peking correspondent of our Shanghai contemporary says:—Some days ago I sent you a letter regarding the proposed reorganization of the various Provincial Governments and the gist of the proposals from Prince Ching and Councillors on Internal Government Reform to the various Viceroys, Governors and Tartar Generals throughout the Chinese Empire. Most of the Viceroys and others have now telegraphed their replies to the Governor-General, and these the most important is from Viceroy Yuan hi-kai. His Excellency's recommendations are as follows:—

## 1.—The abolition of the various territorial

## Taoisats.

## 2.—The retention of the Customs Taoisats who shall act as intermediaries with foreigners.

## 3.—The retention of Prefects, Departmental Magistrates and District Magistrates.

## 4.—The abolition of the Sub-Prefects, assistant Sub-Prefects and Sub-Commissioners, or Assistant Prefects, or Assistant Magistrates, or Assistant District Magistrates.

## 5.—The establishment of a Shenshi-pansu or Court of Justice in the various provincial capitals and a Futsipansu and Haisai-pansu or Prefectural and District Courts of Justice in the various prefectures and districts.

## 6.—The establishment of a Tientsin-shih or Director of Financial Affairs, while the existing Pucheng-shih or Provincial Treasurer, is to have sole charge of civil appointments and also of agricultural, industrial and commercial affairs in each province.

## 7.—The establishment of an Inspector of Educational Affairs in each district.

## 8.—The establishment of offices charged with police, salt and military affairs in each province.

## 9.—In order to save time and trouble all the Prefects, Departmental Magistrates and Magistrates are to report and receive their orders directly from the Viceroys, Governors or Tartar Generals instead of through the Provincial Treasurers, Judges and Taoisats as heretofore.

## 10.—The establishment of a Hanching-shih or Director of Constabulary in each province.

## 11.—The augmentation of the salaries of all descriptions of officials in the Provinces so as to enable them to live on their pay. Thus any officials are to be severely punished according to law in case they are found guilty of receiving or extorting money, or bribes from the people in future.

## 12.—It is said that, owing to the different opinions expressed by the various Viceroys and others, it will certainly take some time for the Council on Internal Government Reform to arrive at any decision in the matter. Discussions are taking place on the subject every day in the Peking-shih in the inner city of Peking, and H. E. Yuan is in constant telegraphic consultation with the Councilors.

## CONCERT AT GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL.

## 24th inst.

A delightfully pleasant concert was given last night at the Government Civil Hospital, Wanchai, after a number of the most prominent residents of the Colony, including His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, contributed their share to the entertainment of the patients by whom their efforts were highly appreciated, as this little function went far to brighten up and enliven the general conditions for them on that day.

## The present were—His Excellency, Mr. F. H. May, Officer Administering the Government, and his A. D. C. Mrs. F. H. May, Hon. Mr. T. Sercombe Smith, Colonial Secretary, Hon. Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, Attorney-General, Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson and Mrs. Atkinson, Dr. W. V. Koch, Dr. Hartley, Dr. O. Marriot, Dr. F. Gröbe and Mrs. Gröbe, Mr. J. C. Thomson and Mrs. Thomson, Dr. Bell, Mr. Dr. W. B. A. Moore and Mrs. Moore, Dr. Saunders and Mrs. Saunders, His Lordship Bishop Poon, Archbishop and Mrs. Bannister, Rev. Father Spada, the Rev. Mr. T. Johnson, the Rev. Mr. Bunbury and Mrs. Bunbury, the Rev. Mr. Stuart and Mrs. Stuart, Lady Iggott, Miss A. E. Gorman, Miss M. H. Gorman, Miss E. Baker, Miss Z. Young, Miss S. E. Barker, Miss L. M. Jacobs, Miss M. E. Moir, Miss Poole, Mr. G. A. Woodcock, Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin, Mr. Gorbey, Mr. Chapman, Col. Lucas, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. W. Chatham and Miss Chatham, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. John Hastings, Miss B. A. Doberck, Miss V. H. Blair, Mr. and Miss Fletcher, Mrs. Phelps, Mr. G. Piercy, and others, including many patients in the institution.

## PROGRAMME.

## Part I.

## Pianoforte Solo—"Valse Ballet"—Chaminade

## Song—"Gleaner's Slumber Song"—Walkthor

## Song—"The Bandoles"—Leslie Stuart

## Recitation—"The Heart's Charity"—Eliza Cook

## Song—"The Widow Malone"—J. Russell

## His Excellency Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G.

## Xmas Carol—"When I view the mother holding"

## Pianoforte Solo—"Barcarole"—Aron.

## (This was composed by a lady of 11.)

## Mr. G. Grimble.

## Recitation—"Irish Anecdotes"—Aron.

## His Excellency Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G.

## Song—"I know a lovely garden"—G. D'Barry

## Mrs. Badley.

## Song—"Three for Jack"—Squire

## Song—"Peace and Rest"—Batten

## Humorous Recitation—Mrs. Newborn.

## Xmas Carol—"The First Noel"—

## God Save the King.

## Accompanied by Mr. George Grimble.

## UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA.

## FORMAL OPENING IN SHANGHAI.

The opening of the United States Court for China took place yesterday morning, says the *Shanghai Times* of 18th inst., at the American Consulate. The following officers of the Court were present:—The Hon. Lebeus R. Wilfey Judge, the Hon. A. Bassett, District Attorney, Mr. Orville R. Leonard, United States Marshal, and Dr. F. E. Hinkley, Clerk of the Court.

There were also present various members Messrs. T. R. Jernigan, S. Fessenden, F. M. Brooks, C. R. Holcomb, E. Lamm, W. J. Rodgers and several other representative Americans. At 10 a.m. His Honour entered the Courtroom, escorted by the Hon. James L. Rodgers, American Consul General, all present standing. His Honour at once took his seat on the Bench while Consul-General Rodgers took a seat to the right.

His Honour announced that the United States Court for China was now open for business. The opening of that institution, the United States Court for China, was provided for by law and consisted of a Judge, District Attorney, Clerk of the Court and a United States Marshal. These officers were provided with Commission, and they would then, handed over to the custody of the Clerk, who would see that they were put on record. This was duly done. His Honour then called on the Clerk of the Court to produce the Seal of the United States Court for China, which was accordingly done. His Honour then announced:

"That the first term of the United States Court for China for the City of Shanghai would begin on January second, nineteen hundred and seven, at ten o'clock, in the American Consulate at Shanghai."

The procedure of the Court shall be in accordance, so far as practicable, with the existing procedure prescribed for United States Consular Courts for China until changed or modified by order of the Court.

American attorneys who desire admission to the bar shall qualify by furnishing a certificate of good moral character satisfactory to the Court and passing an examination on such branches of the law as may be prescribed by the Court. Examination shall be public and held at the American Consulate. They may be written or oral.

A written examination for admission to the bar will be held in Shanghai on Monday, December the twenty-fourth, 1906, at the American Consulate at nine o'clock a.m. The examination will embrace the following subjects:—

1. Equity. 2. Evidence and Pleading. 3. Contracts. 4. Torts. 5. International Law (Conflict Laws). 6. Criminal Law. 7. U.S. Revised Statutes, section 2082, Act of June 30, 1906, creating U.S. Court for China. 8. Wills and Administration of Estates.

Persons desiring to take the examination shall file application accompanied by certificate of moral character with the Clerk of the Court on or before December the twenty-second, 1906.

A foreign practitioner certified by judicial authority may be admitted by courtesy to practice in this Court that if there were any applicants who desired to review any of the books in Court for the purpose of the examination, they were at liberty to do so. There were some other books that had just arrived, but had it been unpacked yet, but they would be ready in a few days. This was all the business there was before the Court at present, and the first term would open on the 2nd January, 1907. The Court was now adjourned till that date.

The visitors each in turn shook hands with Judge Wilfey and made him a hearty welcome to Shanghai and the proceedings terminated.

A POLICE official stated this morning that not for many years have there been so few arrests made on Christmas Day as it was yesterday.

## THE INSURRECTION IN KIANGSI.

## 24th inst.

A Nanchang (capital of Kiangsi province) dispatch states that a strong body of foreign modelled troops sent by Viceroy Tuan Fang from Nanking, has arrived at Nanchang. These troops will remain there at present, and will be ready to reinforce any part of the Imperial troops now encircling the insurgents at Pinghsiang and Liling that may need assistance. The above-named brigade at Nanchang is the third that has been sent by his Excellency Viceroy Tuan Fang to crush the insurrection, and we learn that his Excellency is contemplating sending a fourth so as to make a clean sweep of the insurgents and prevent any more disturbances in the future. To the officers of every battalion of troops the Viceroy has sent instructions earnestly impressing upon them the importance of taking good care of all foreigners and native Christians who look to the Imperial Government for protection from harm.—N. C. D. News.

## The following is the gist of two telegrams sent the Pinghsiang rebellion received at the British Consulate from Changsha.

## Dec. 11th 11.30 p.m.

"Serious anti-dynastic rising in Luyang district, 46 miles E. of Changsha. Rebels numbering several thousands said to be armed with rifles and plenty of ammunition, also well organized. Taoist states over 3,000 troops with 3 machine guns already despatched from Changsha, about 800 men were sent from Kiangsi and that 2,000 more will be sent from the mountain front had been sent from Hupai and arrived at Yochow on 10th. Several encounters already taken place. Rebels encamped close to Luyang city which it is feared they may seize and afterwards march on Changsha. Local troops of little use and situation will be critical until Hupai troops arrive. German engineers at Pinghsiang and the foreigners at Liling have reached Changsha under escort. If state of river permits it would be good thing for gunboats to come to Changsha."

"Dec. 14th. 11.30 p.m. Fight took place on 10th, at Luyang; rebels driven back 13 miles in confusion. Another fight same day at Liling, rebels again defeated. Now surrendering 100 per day. Estimated numbers 20,000 to 30,000, but scattered over country with inferior weapons. Local authorities say no cause for apprehension."

From this latter telegram it would appear that the Chinese military authorities have the matter well in hand and that the rebellion has been quashed in its infancy.—*Shanghai Daily News*

## EWO COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

The eleventh annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., took place at Shanghai on Monday, December 18th, 1906, at 2 p.m. Mr. J. M. Atkinson, Chairman of the Board, Mr. Hy. Keswick (Chairman of Directors) presided.

The secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, the Chairman said:—Gentlemen, The audited accounts of the Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., for the year ending 31st October, 1906, and accompanying report have been in the hands of shareholders for the period prescribed by our articles of association and with your permission we will follow the usual procedure and read them as read. At our last annual meeting on December, 1905, my predecessor announced to the shareholders that the mill's production was sold for four months ahead at night and day working, profits, and the favourable condition of markets enabling us to continue an adherence to this policy, viz. of selling yarn forward and simultaneously covering with purchases of cotton so as to secure a certain profit—has resulted in the year's working account showing a larger credit balance than at any previous period in the history of the mill. The price of Chinese cotton throughout the year has remained on a fairly steady level, the average being slightly lower than in 1905. The quality has been good, being notably free from moisture, while the ample supplies have enabled us practically to dispense with the use of the imported article. The engines, boilers and machinery have according to custom been thoroughly overhauled during the year, and our manager reports that all are in first class condition and this is borne out by the fact that in maintaining everything in a most efficient state we have spent no less a sum than Tls. 20,104.79. Turning to the figures in the account naturally the item that must first attract attention is the high sum at which "Yarn Stocks" stand—Tls. 616,000—and in this connection I would explain that over three quarters of this amount is sold to buyers of unquestionable security and the remainder is taken into new account at a considerable discount for apprehension on this latter point. As regards waste—which stands at Tls. 53,000 odd—the high rate of sterling exchange has enabled consumer to import from Europe on favourable terms while at the same time prohibiting the export of our production, but I am pleased to say that since we took taking practically the whole of the stock under this heading has been sold at a profit on the taking over price. I trust that shareholders will approve the conservative policy recommended by your committee in the proposed distribution of our available balance. In transferring the sum of Tls. 150,000, to an account for the equalization of dividends it is our aim to place the company on the basis of a steady dividend paying concern, in preference to distributing the whole of the profits earned during what has been an exceptionally prosperous period. The outlook for the immediate future is, as you are probably aware, by no means as favourable as at the same date last year, and your committee therefore feel obliged in recommending that the substantial sum of Tls. 64,086.35 be carried forward to a new account. You will observe that the sum of Tls. 45,939.90 set aside last year for repairs and renewals is still untouched, the expenses incurred during that heading during the year, viz. Tls. 28,104.79 having been borne by the working account. Before proposing the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be very pleased to answer any question that shareholders may desire to ask.

There being no questions, the Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and account as published.

Mr. A. McLeod seconded and the motion was unanimously agreed to.

The Chairman—in accordance with article 17, the members of the consulting committee retire and all are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.

It was proposed by Mr. W. H. Barham, and seconded by Mr. Dunn that Mr. G. R. Wingrove be re-elected auditor of the Company.—Carried unanimously.

The Chairman—there is nothing more to do, gentlemen, but I thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants, as usual, will be ready very shortly.

A vote of thanks having been accorded to the Chairman, the proposition of Mr. J. M. Atkinson, the meeting terminated.—*Shanghai Times*

## ALLBORN BRANCH ON CONTRACT.

## CARLOWITZ &amp; CO. V. JAPANESE DEALERS.

## 24th inst.

The full text is to hand of the judgment delivered on the 20th ultimo in the Kobe Chibo Sibancho in the action brought by A. J. McLeod, manager of Messrs. Carlowitz & Co., No. 104, Kobe, against Japanese dealers, who sold three other large palm leaf dealers, for damages amounting to ¥44,864 for breach of contract. As will be remembered, the proceedings were confined to the examination of the ground of the claim, and the judgment is in a sense interlocutory. The



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in Shanghai. Hence the demonstration, this eloquence on their part was accepted by him self and his associates as a source of inspiration in beginning this work and was indicative of what they would have his audience believe operation is the establishment of this institution. It was also an assurance that the institution which they were founding would have achievement which were permanent and solid. The Washington Government was also aware of the fact that the

general welfare of Americans, but only in the establishment in China of this new institution. While in Washington he had the opportunity of having several conversations with Mr. Root on matters pertaining to the organization and affairs of the new Court. Mr. Root showed deep interest in the work, and here also made many valuable suggestions. They were fortunate in having at the head of the Department of State the Hon. Mr. Root, whose knowledge of law and of politics has been insight into business and administration, his familiarity with the principles which govern

their constitution, his firm and comprehensive grasp of their problems which were arising out of their manifold and increasing relations with foreign nations, equipped him for that position in the state in which he stood. Secretary Root had just returned from South America where he had brought out a better feeling between the Southern republics and the people of the United States; and he had done great service to the State. His speeches were masterpieces of their literature. Judge Wilfely proposed that all rise and drink to the health of "Our Secretary of State." Then, having been done, Judge Wilfely continued that Mr. Root explained to him that the Bill creating the United States Court for China was passed at the last hour of

the last session of Congress, but that any defects would be remedied at a subsequent date. They recognized in Washington as they did in Shanghai that there were faults in the Bill. The speaker and his colleagues stood ready to do all in their power to put this Court on a firm foundation. The Bill provided for the personnel of the Court and for the jurisdiction which would be the same as previously under the Consul-General, except that a few small cases would be left to the Consul-General. The law which would be administered would be the same as in the United States now on appeal.

He would not appreciate and also procedure he would not like. He said that if the procedure for the time being, for those in the process of change were to be made it would be better; they make them later on after they had had some experience and knew the necessities of the case. The rules adopted for procedure would be based on the old rules checked against the delayed procedure but he did not see anything of that in the future. The rules would be simple, practical, and easily comprehensible by all the Court. The Court was not a district court of the United States. It was a Court created by Congress pursuant to the treaty between the United States and China, and the United States. A constitution could not be made in China; such a constitution could be created in the territory of the United States. They would observe that there would be no jury trial here and no assessors. Such rights as the Court had here were by reason of the act of Congress. There were constitutional rights. These were here really by sufferance. The Government Empire and this made it more incumbent that they should be the more orderly governed and conduct themselves in a most orderly way.

that they set an example to the people among whom their lots were cast and show what the reign of law meant. It was more incumbent upon Americans here than at home to be always law-abiding under all circumstances and conditions. Referring to the proposed general policy of administration at this Court, Judge Wilfey said it would be a simple one. His idea was to establish a Court very similar to the Court in their own country. They would follow the methods of procedure and custom

as, in the Courts at home. It came naturally to members of the Anglo-Saxon race that the Court should have first purity of administration, secondly fearlessness, and thirdly, common sense. These characteristics were common to Anglo-Saxon Courts everywhere. Wherever the English flag or the American flag floated they found the symbol not only of power, but of justice. (Applause.) It was his purpose and his hope to leave the Court here to the standard they were so familiar with at home. In order to accomplish this it was necessary for the Court to have the assistance of a capable and upright Bar. It was his purpose to raise the standard of professional ethics in the Court of the United States for China so that they would be such as America could be proud of. (Applause.) He would do this only to protect the Court and to secure the aid of good lawyers in the administration of justice, but to protect American citizens and their interests and the administration of justice. It was highly important that the lawyers should be well grounded in the law; but of the two the speaker laid more stress on character. (Applause.) Judge Wilfong proceeded to express his views on criminal trials and then said that they did not hope to please both litigants who come into Court, but he did hope that the parties would each feel when they had come before him that all the evidence in their behalf had been heard, that

they had had a full and fair hearing and that an honest decision had been rendered. Judge Wilfley referred to the high standard and reputation of H. M. S. Supreme Court in Shanghai and said that the whole of the American people were much interested in China, and were watching the development of the Empire and of the people themselves; and concluded by referring to the policy of Secretary Hays with

**KULANGSU MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.**

A meeting of the Kulangsu Municipal Council was held at the board room on the 4th inst. There were present:—Messrs. W. H. Wallace (vice-chairman), C. A. V. Brown, A. F. Gardner, L. I. Thomas, the Health Officer, and the Secretary. The Secretary was instructed to call for tenders for the removal of night-soil for 1907. A despatch was read from the senior consul concerning the registration of officers recently acquired by the Council, and it was decided to ask the consul to furnish the Council with a list of the names he suggested. The Secretary reported the heavy loss to the municipality of night-soil, owing to the

assessments and licenses being paid in notes and small coins, and he was instructed to issue a notice that on and after the 1st January, 1907, all assessments and licenses of \$2.00 and over, are to be paid in the large dollar, otherwise discount at Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation rates will be charged.







to negotiations with the Chinese in regard to the purchase of new business, the joint agents, while co-operating with, and supporting him, being relieved of these particular duties. Mr. Bland commenced his services in April last and has been closely engaged, chiefly in the negotiations for the Canton-Kowloon railway loan and lately for the balance of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway Loan. The agreement for the former was signed on 10th ult. and the Imperial Edict in ratification is expected by the end of the month. The Corporation's offer for the balance of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway Loan has also been accepted and our representative will now be free to negotiate for other business, including the final agreement for the Soochow-Ningpo Railway Loan, and also to give his attention to the Nanking Coal Concession, in regard to which no progress can be reported.

### THE TYPHOON AT HONGKONG.

In reply to Mr. C. Craig, Mr. E. Robertson (Dundee) said:—Damage was done to the Kowloon coasting fleet, the extension works, the torpedo range, buildings generally, and the matchless on the Kowloon coasting ground, which were entirely destroyed. The total cost of making good the damage is estimated at £1,145, of which, approximately £6,115 will fall upon Navy funds and the balance upon contractors, who are responsible for works still incomplete. I regret to state that there is no hope of saving the Phoenix, which will be sold by public auction.

### ANTI-FOOTBINDING SOCIETY.

#### MASS MEETING IN SHANGHAI.

A mass meeting of the Tien Tzu Hui and its supporters was held in the Town Hall yesterday, says the N.C.D. News of 17th inst., the occasion being the transfer of the books and documents, together with the general control of the organization to the Chinese Committee. The Chinese tickets announced that the proceedings would commence at 2 p.m., but before the tide crowds were outside the main entrance awaiting admission. When the time appointed arrived, the hall was packed as it has never been packed before. The attendance is estimated at between two and four thousand, and the larger estimate is probably nearer the mark. Every available space in the Town Hall was occupied, and spectators crowded even into the gallery and the window recesses. The walls of the hall were draped with Chinese flags, and a large platform was erected at the west end for the accommodation of officials and foreign guests. For nearly two hours a continuous stream of Chinese men and women, poured into the hall. When it seemed that the hall could contain no more they still continued to enter, while the Chinese Committee, who had been admitted and allowed themselves to be packed even closer in making room for new-comers. When the long programme commenced those on the platform looked down on a sea of human heads. The proceedings were most orderly throughout. The speakers were listened to with close attention, and each telling remark was loudly applauded. There was really no necessity for the presence of stewards holding high a piece of cardboard with the single character "silence" for those present had come to listen, and listen they did to the best of their ability. Most of the speeches, of course, were in Chinese, but to those foreigners who did not understand the language the dense crowd was a sight well worth seeing. On the platform, were Mrs. Archibald Little, and most of the ladies of the executive committee, with their Excellencies Li Hui-huan, Shieh Tun-ho, Chou Han-tang, Mr. Kuan (Mixed Court Magistrate), Mr. Tain Shing (Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce), and Messrs. Mah Sheng-pah and Mao.

After a selection of music had been rendered by the Metropolitan Band, the Chairman H.E. Shen Tun-ho, welcomed the assembly and explained the object which brought them together. Mrs. Archibald Little then addressed the meeting. She said that when the idea of starting the Society was first mooted foreigners thought it the silliest idea they had ever heard of. And nine friends gathered round a table on April 4, 1905 and each engaged to give or collect ten dollars. It was from this humble beginning the Tien Tzu Hui started. The first tract they selected for publication was by a Chinese lady. Since then a million tracts had been printed in Shanghai alone. She thought one of the best ways of distributing tracts was to the students at the examinations, and she also mentioned other suitable ways of forwarding the movement. The Committee had got up several competitions for the best essays against foot-binding, and for the best shoes for natural and unbound feet. It had met regularly once a month, except during the very hot weather, and she commended this custom to the new Chinese Committee. The Society had correspondents, with or without organized committees, in 58 Chinese cities, and she herself had addressed meetings in seven out of the eight western capitals, besides twenty-five other cities. Mrs. Little then narrated the steps she took to procure the Imperial Edict against foot-binding, and mentioned that she had received nothing but courtesy and kindness from the Chinese officials and people. Finally she wished the blessing of heaven to rest on those Chinese men who took up the task of setting the women of China on their feet.

Mrs. Little then handed to H.E. Shen Tun-ho the ten annual reports of work done, samples of all the Chinese tracts issued, the Chinese collecting book, the Society's records and an authorization to obtain its remaining stock of literature. She mentioned that the Society was being started on its new era with \$600-worth of literature, and a staff of about fifty honorary secretaries throughout the Empire.

After the applause with which Mrs. Little's remarks were received had subsided Mr. Tong Kail-soon, one of the Honorary Secretaries of the committee, expressed regret at bidding Mrs. Little farewell, and said that the Society's work spoke for itself. The new committee would endeavour to carry on the work, though he was not so sanguine as Mrs. Little was, about its being done better in the future. He then presented Mrs. Little and the Chairman with medals commemorating the occasion.

A lengthy programme followed. Mr. Diao accompanied by Miss Yen, played a cornet solo. This gift of the Tien Tzu Hui School sang a song, and also gave a realistic representation of the evils of foot-binding to the platform. H.E. Shen Tun-ho in a short but eloquent speech described foot-binding as a "vicious custom" and wished the Society every success. Tantal Mah Sheng-pah delivered a powerful oration on reform in the family, the irony of his remarks particularly, appealing to his hearers. Finally H.E. Shen Tun-ho came to the front of the platform and unfurled a dragon flag. It was amidst cheer, and music by the band the meeting dispersed. Those who attended it will remember it as an epoch-making gathering in the history of China.

### FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE "EMPEROR OF CHINA."

#### HAD DEATH OF A FOREIGNER.

At the international hospital, Kobe, on Tuesday (17th inst.) night, at about 10.30 pm. William Walker died as the result of injuries received by falling down a staircase on board the Canadian-Pacific steamer *Emperor of China*.

From inquiries made by a representative of the *Japan Chronicle* it appears that the deceased went ashore at Yokohama, on arrival of the steamer from Vancouver, and after returning to the vessel late in the evening fell down a staircase which is reserved for the use of second-class passengers who are occasionally berthed with the first-class. Mr. Walker was one of the passengers so accommodated.

No one actually saw him fall, but he was found unconscious at the foot of the stairs by the ship's officers. He was at once put to bed and received every possible attention on board until the ship arrived at Kobe early on Tuesday morning, when he was immediately taken to the international hospital. On examination by the doctors there it was found that the unfortunate man had sustained a very severe fracture of the skull, and although everything that could be done for him was done, he expired on Tuesday night without recovering consciousness.

We understand that Mr. Walker, who was only 28 years of age, had been engaged as an engineer with Messrs. Platt Brothers, of Oldham, England, and had started for Japan to fulfil three years' engagement with the Kanagawa Spinning Company, Ltd. Sincere sympathy will be extended by the community generally with the relatives and friends of Mr. Walker in England.

### THE SHANGHAI RAIDS.

#### DETAILS OF GOODE'S ARREST.

The steamer *Shammut* on arrival from the Orient at Vancouver on the 17th ultimo, as already briefly reported, was met at William Head by provincial police officers, a police sergeant, and a constable who arrested Frederick Monteir Goode, alias W. W. Payne, aged 24 years, an Australian, at the instance of the British Consul-General at Shanghai, who had information charging Goode with forgery and embezzlement of the sum of £500 from the Shanghai Electric and Alkali Company of Shanghai, of which he was secretary. He admits his identity and the offence, and will return without extradition "as soon as an officer arrives from China."

Goode is a young man of prepossessing appearance, says a Vancouver exchange, and no suspicion was held by the other passengers of the liner that he was the man sought when the police officers boarded the steamer. He had been a member of the groups in the various entertainments on board the vessel, and was popular with the other passengers.

When the police sergeant joined some of the passengers forward Goode was among the number. The description he had given of the place and the place was correct, but the officer noted the little red hair left on the side of the nose of wearers of such glasses and he stepped toward the young man, who was on the passenger list as "W. W. Payne."

"Mr. Goode," said the police officer. The young man turned quickly. "Yes, sir." Then he coloured recognising that he had admitted his identity and the offence.

"You know what I want you for, Goode?" queried Sergeant Murray.

"Oh yes," he replied resignedly. It seems that Goode, who has been in Port Augusta, Western Australia, and has been in commercial life in the Orient—at Vladivostok and Shanghai—had a good position with the Shanghai company. He was the trusted secretary and sent cheques to the president and manager for signature, they signing same, as a rule, without question. He made two cheques payable to bearer which he signed and he cashed them and took the money. There is little of this now in his possession, and the decoration on a silver cigar-case among his effects is mute evidence as to where the money went; moreover he does not deny it. Engraved on the corner of the cigar case is the word "Ethel," it is the Christian name of a woman of whom he became enamoured, and he spent the money to give her pleasure, then disappeared, making his way to Shimonoeki, on a Japanese steamer and going to Yokohama, where he embarked at the latter port on the *Shammut*.

After his departure the Japanese police were asked to investigate his whereabouts and they reported to Shanghai that he had sailed for Victoria by the *Shammut*. The British Consul-General at Shanghai then cabled to Victoria, and the provincial police arrested the fugitive on arrival.

### COMMERCIAL.

#### TO-DAY'S INTELLIGENCE.

Buyers—National Banks \$47, Union Insurance \$760, China Fires \$93, H.K. & C. M. Steamships \$271, Kowloon Wharves \$94, Hongkong Lands \$107, Humphreys Estate \$114, Electric \$134.

Sellers—Hongkong Banks \$825, Canton Insurance \$207, Hongkong Fire \$335, Indochina \$30, China and Malacca \$31, Douglas \$37, Shell Transport \$30, Shanghai Docks \$13, West Point \$50, Hongkong Cottons \$13, China Borneo \$10, Cements \$21, Ices \$30, Ropes \$22, Powells \$8.

also—China Sugars \$125, Dairy Farms \$164, A. S. Watson \$125, National Bank \$20, Hongkong Docks \$145, Hongkong Wharves \$125, Hongkong Hotels \$121, China Provident \$30, Tramways \$145, China Light and Powers \$10, Langkats \$237.

In their report dated 28th inst., Messrs. Philonthos, J. Petit & Co. write—Since the issue of our last Circular, dated the 14th inst., our Yarn market has ruled steady and where forced sales were effected prices gave way, the difference will be easily established when a comparison is made between the prices of our last report and the present one.

We reported in our last the failure of the largest Chinese firm of yarn dealers. We have now to record the failure of two others, who have followed the example of their predecessor and filed their petitions in bankruptcy. These three large dealers have suspended business within a fortnight. Such a state of affairs is unprecedented in the history of the Colony. No. 122—A few of the selected threads found buyers in limited quantities at declining rates. No. 166—Only a few selected threads changed hands at quotations. No. 202—Cheap prices judged some business.

The market closes steady. Sales—5,115 bales of No. 105, 475 bales of No. 121, 250 bales of No. 166, and 1,550 bales of No. 202, in all about 7,700 bales.

### RAUB GOLD MINING CO.

The Singapore secretary, Mr. H. Roland Llewellyn, writes to the *Singapore Free Press*:—Reports from the mine inform that exceptionally heavy rains have caused a land slide at Sempan, which has completely blocked the water dune leading from the Dam to the Pipe Line, thus entirely depriving the mine of all power. Advice received this morning (15th) state that the work of clearing the landslip has progressed favourably, and it is hoped that the mine will start again to-morrow 16th inst., thus some seven or eight days will have been lost.

#### General manager's monthly report for the 4 weeks ending 1st December, 1906.

The accompanying sheet of mine measurements and assay results of prospecting work shows a total of 355 ft. for the period (4 weeks) under review a mile up of 5 ft. sinking, 127 ft. drive, 172 ft. crosscut, and 50 ft. of surface prospecting, against a total of 387 ft. for the previous four weeks.

**MINE.**  
**BUKIT KOMAN.**  
440 ft. Level, Drive South.—To this has been added 6 ft., making a total of 108 ft. The lode, 62 in. wide, gives an average assay of 44 dwt. 440 ft. Level, Drive N. on Hanging Wall Branch.—This lode has been driven 5 ft. making a total distance of 103 ft. from the shaft. The lode, 48 in. wide, assays 5 dwt.

440 ft. Level, Drive N. on Foot Wall Branch.—This has been advanced 9 ft., making a total of 12 ft. The lode, 57 in. wide, assays 44 dwt. 340 ft. Level, Drive N. on Hanging Wall Branch.—Here 6 ft. has been driven, bringing the total to 52 ft. The lode, 67 in. wide, assays 7 dwt.

340 ft. Level, north.—On a bunch of quartz, met in the hanging wall of the slope, a drive, has been started and is now 17 ft., which for 35 in. wide assays 14 dwt.

Crosscutting for stops filling.—130 ft. of this work has been done. Stops.—The following have been in operation: Above the 440 ft. level: 2 stops. Lode 95 in. wide, worth 34 dwt.

Above the 340 ft. level: 3 stops. Lode 88 in. wide, worth 7 dwt. Above the 240 ft. level: 2 stops. Lode 75 in. wide, worth 14 dwt.

**"STOP" MINE.**  
160 ft. Level, Drive S.—This has been driven 14 ft., making a total of 25 ft. The lode has again become more settled and shows an improvement in width and value, which for the month average 52 in. wide and worth 10 dwt. per ton.

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### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The King has been pleased to approve of Senior Hon. Alberto Moreno Peres as Consul-General of Panama at Hongkong.

GUNNER W. T. Hearn, from the cruiser *Scylla*, has been appointed to the *Tamara*, for the *Jonas*, destroyer, on the China Station.

Six Matthew Nathan, who arrived at Singapore from Hongkong by the P. & O. Mail *De Angra*, sailed on the cruiser *Diadem* for Batavia on 20th inst.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. Carter, Army Pay Department, who recently went out to Hongkong, has been appointed District Paymaster of South China.

THE Chinese Engineering and Mining Co.'s total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending December 8, 1906, amounted to 28,074 tons and the sales during the period to 22,558 tons.

The sloop *Admiral*, on the China Station, did not do well at the recent gun-layer's competition, 12 hits in 43 rounds being indifferent practice. The *Admiral*, it seems, did better than her sister sloop *Chilo*.

THE Services in St. John's Cathedral on Christmas Day will be as follows:—Holy Communion 7.30 a.m. and 12 noon. Matins 11 a.m. There will also be a celebration of the Holy Communion in the Peak Church at 8 a.m.

THE *Sui Tai* and the *Sui An*, purchased by the Hongkong Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd. for the Macao run, arrived from Shanghai on Wednesday, and are lying in Yau-mai Bay, off the Comptopolitan Docks.

THE Indo-China steamer *Choyne* arrived in port on Wednesday from Shanghai. She had on board two race ponies for Hongkong. (The *Choyne* is a Derby griffin for Mr. Ellis Kadoorie and the other a *Centaur* racer for the Hon. Mr. J. W. Gresham.)

ENGINEER Commander C. H. Steward, on posting to the *Tamara*, receiving ship at Hongkong, takes over charge of the machinery of the *Weyen*, distilling ship, and repair ship for the Canton Station. Commander Steward will also take charge.

MR. V. H. Lanning, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., the well known cricketer, left Shanghai for Amoy, where he will ride in the forthcoming race meeting. After the races he will proceed home of leave and will be absent for about one year.

ROBERT Torrence, residing in Zealand House, did not put in an appearance at the Police Court on Thursday, and Mr. Hazeldan ordered that his bail of \$10 be forfeited. The charge against Torrence was that of disorderly behaviour at East Point on Christmas night.

THE chief quartermaster division headquarters, Manila, has received a wire from the Tanjong Pagar Dock Board, of Singapore, stating a wrecking tug would be sent to convey the *McClellan* to that port. The *McClellan* is proceeding to Singapore for extensive repairs.

LIEUTENANT C. B. Hitchens, 19th Mooltan Regiment, Hongkong, gets promotion to the rank of captain in the last *Gazette*. Captain Hitchens originally was appointed to the unattached list in August, 1897, and the following year he was posted to the Indian Staff Corps.

It will be of interest to those persons who own trucks to learn that a new regulation has been passed by the Government, providing that all trucks fitted with brakes and skids to be prevented the roads from being destroyed. This regulation applies to European as well as Chinese firms.

THE acting manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has received a telegram from the London Branch stating that the rate of interest on outward business has been raised to 7 per cent. from the 17th inst.—N. C. D. News.

MAJOR A. C. Painter, Royal Engineers, on return home from Hongkong about the end of January next, will assume command of the 33rd Company, R.E., at Cork, Berks, and Lough Swilly forts. The command of this Company necessitates a thorough knowledge of electrical work.

According to a Moll dispatch, the steamer *Mikado*, on her way to Chifu, stranded on Hikojima in the Shimonoeki Straits. In the course of the refloating operation twelve galleys were found concealed in the hold of the steamer. The matter is now being investigated by the police.

AMONG a number of suggestions and recommendations in a recent memorial presented to the Throne by H. T. Sun Pan-chi, formerly Chinese Minister in Paris, with reference to proposed changes in the criminal law of the Empire is one strongly urging the necessity of abolishing the *capitis*.

LIEUTENANT C. W. Tin-on has been appointed to the survey ship *Merlin*, now on voyage to the China Station. Lieutenant Tin-on has served since January, 1906, when he got his cad. ship, and he was promoted lieutenant in December, 1903. He was recently serving aboard the *Trident* survey ship, at Changhai.

STAFF-SURGEON R. T. Gillinor has been posted to the *Zamir*, receiving ship at Hongkong, from 22nd Lieut. Staff-Surgeon Gillinor has had considerable experience on the China Station, having served there previously. His joining the medical staff of the Navy dates from 1884, his promotion to staff-surgeon coming eight years later.

THE Onaka Shogen Kaisha has under contemplation a scheme to open a service from Japan to the United States. Mr. Takasubaru, head of the Traffic Department of the Company, recently travelled to America at Europe for the purpose of inspecting steamship routes. The Company has decided to send the *Onaka Maru* to San Francisco from Kobe, and to send the *Onaka Maru* back on the 17th inst. via Yokohama and Seattle. The steamer is expected to leave Kobe about the 22nd inst.

His voyage of the *Shibutani* steamer, successful, the service will be continued. The Company has also a scheme under consideration to open regular services to Hongkong.

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### Shipping.

ADMIRAL Brownson, of the U.S. fleet now in port, announced before sailing from Manila that he would return to the Philippines about the middle of January, and that he will not visit Japan as was reported. He is very anxious to have the crews of his command distinguish themselves in the coming target practice, and for this reason will return for the record shoot before his successor arrives.

AT about seven o'clock last evening, while a European gentleman was on his way to the Comptopolitan Dock in a ricksha, two Chinese men sprang out from the bushes near Mong Kok, and went about at once to assault the ricksha coolie, leaving the European alone. The coolie yelled for help and this so scared the robbers that they fled, leaving the coolie alone. The coolie proceeded on his journey and on returning reported the matter at Yau-mai Police Station.

ROBERT E. Grain, an ordinary seaman, on board U.S.S. *Mayland*, was charged by Inspector Gourlay at the Police Court, on Thursday, with assaulting a *Yahong* at Wanchai last night. Grain admitted the charge. The *Yahong* stated that accused walked up to him and without the least bit of provocation struck him on the shoulder. The policeman wanted to know why he was struck and accused struck him again. Mr. Hazeldan imposed a fine of \$7.

CHAM Upp, a boiler-maker, residing at Hillside Street, Hinguhong, was arraigned before Mr. C. D. McElbourne, at the Police Court, this morning, by Mr. Isaac Turner, head watchman of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, for being found near the storehouse of the dock last night with a dangerous weapon, viz., a hammer, with the intention of entering the store to commit a larceny. His Worship convicted the accused and sent him to imprisonment for fifteen days and to be exhibited in the stocks for four hours.

OVER \$100 worth of silverware was stolen from No. 3, Babinion Path on Sunday morning. The house is occupied by Rev. Mr. I. H. H. When the reverend gentleman left the house on Sunday morning for St. Peter's Church it is believed the silverware was taken in a cupboard. On his return he discovered that every piece had been removed. The police at West Point were communicated with, but so far no one has been arrested. A houseboy, formerly employed by Rev. France, is suspected of being the thief.

MR. O. D. Thomson appeared before Mr. F. A. Hazeldan, at the Police Court, this morning, and asked for an adjournment in the case of Henry Childs, H.M.S. *Harz*, *Yuen* Lau Pien, of No. 33, Hing Lung Street. Mr. Thomson appeared for the defence. The charge against the defendant was that of stealing a pair of blue serge trousers from the complainant, yesterday. Inpector Gourlay had charge of the case. There was no objection raised and the adjournment was allowed, and bail granted in the sum of \$50.

DETECTIVE Sergeant Grant arraigned a coolie before Mr. F. A. Hazeldan, at the Police Court, yesterday forenoon, on a charge of being found on board the steamer *C. Ford*, *Lai* day, with the intention of obtaining a passage to Singapore without the knowledge of the captain. A boarding house runner was also charged with aiding and abetting the coolie to go on board ship without the captain's authority. Evidence was called, and the boarding house runner alone was found guilty, and he was ordered to pay \$25. The coolie was discharged.

THE police dance which was held on Wednesday at No. 7, Police Station, West Point, was undoubtedly a great success. There was a very large attendance and a very enjoyable time was passed. The first dance started shortly after nine o'clock and it was well into the small hours of the morning when the last dance came to an end. The music was supplied by the Calcutta String Band. The following gentlemen were responsible for the success of the ball:—Messrs. Collett, Gordon, Ichie, Grant, Baker, Macdonald, Kendall, Lee, McLennan, Ogg, Watt, Brennan, Brazil, Davitt and Parr.

THE notorious Michael Kaby, who has a peculiar habit of waking up in a ward in the Government Civil Hospital after a night's sleep, was again before the Court on Thursday on a charge of being drunk and incapable on Christmas eve. It will be remembered that on the morning of the 24th instant Kaby was fined and his bond forfeited when he was found guilty on the charge preferred against him. He was arrested again—the same day and owing to his condition it was necessary—in fact it is always necessary—to take him to hospital. He admitted the charge, was very sorry for his conduct, and Mr. McElbourne fined him \$5, which he paid.

THE steamer *Tikini*, constructed for the Jav, China and Japan Line, has been launched from the dockyard of the De Schelde Roy. Company at Flushing. The vessel has a length of 373 ft., a width of 45 ft., and a depth of 12 ft., with a loading capacity of 7,000 tons. It is principally destined for the cargo service, but has also accommodation for some first and second-class passengers, and for a larger number of other classes. Special installations have been made for quick loading and discharging. The engines are of the vertical triple compound system, with cylinders of 24, 40, and 67 in. diameter, and 48 in. revolutions, developing 1,700 horse-power, with 30 revolutions per minute.

HENRY Ross, who told the police he was a storekeeper employed on board the C. P. R. Company's steamer *Empress of China*, was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeldan, this morning, at the Police Court, with being drunk and disorderly in Ship Street last night and damaging property to the extent of \$100. Ross pleaded guilty to the charge. The police said that defendant was refused admittance to a certain house, and in order to get even he went into the street, picked up a huge stone, and threw it into the house, shattering a window pane. The Court fined accused \$5 for being disorderly and ordered him to compensate the complainant for the damage done.

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